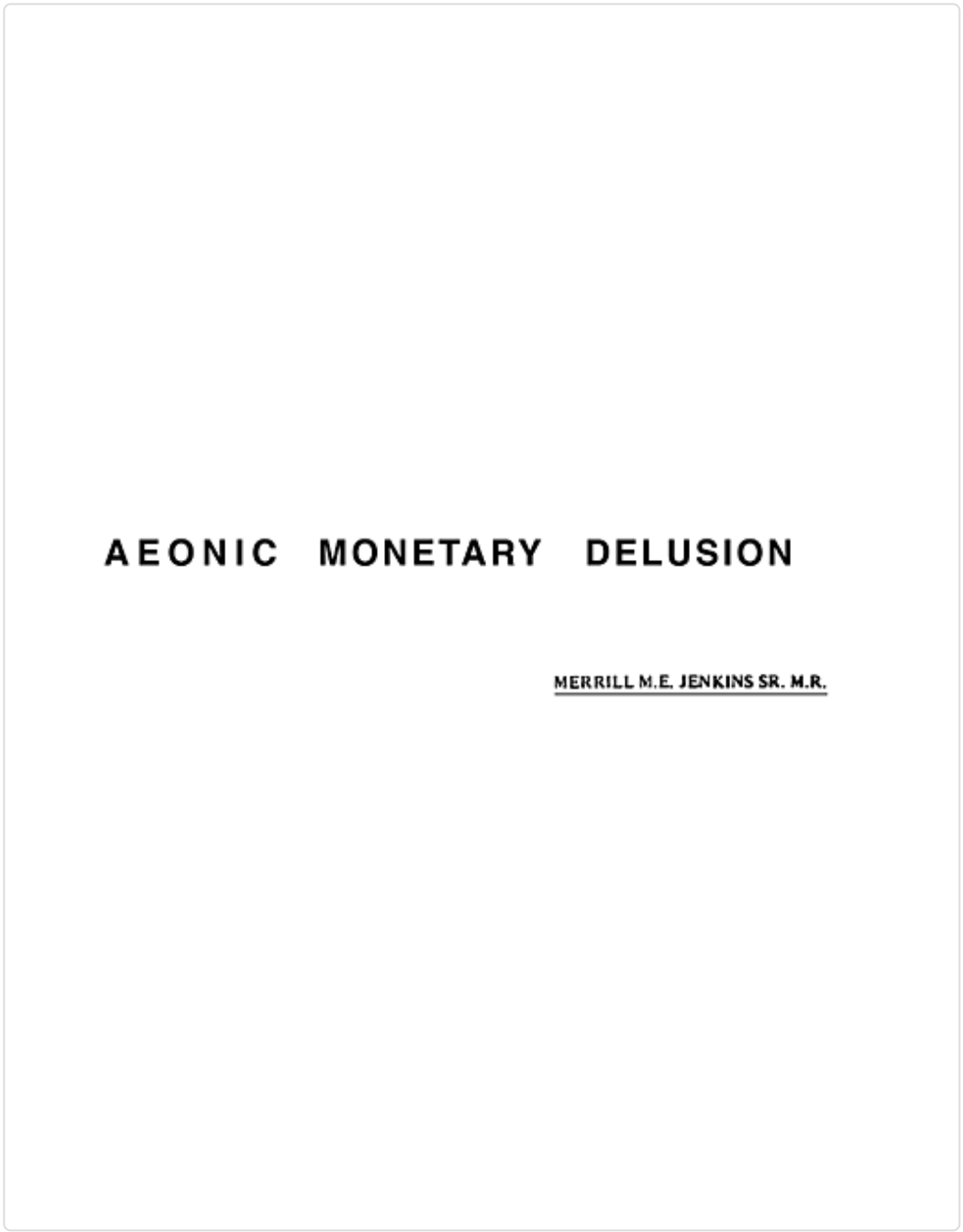
Aeonic Monetary Delusion

By Merrill M. E. Jenkins, Sr., M.R. (1919–1979)



Contents

- Introduction
- Glossary
- The Disease
- The Virus
- What is Money?
- What is Inflation?
- What is ‘Monetized' Gold?
- Why I Believe: 1040 is a trap
- The Medicine
- Unanswered Questions
- 4th Amendment
- XIII Amendment
- Conspiracy or Duplicity?
- A letter to my Congressman
- Banks Being Conned by I.R.S.
- Also by Merrill Jenkins

Introduction

Humorous fraud

> “When the federal government, in June 1969 stopped trying to do anything about inflation it turned its activities toward

developing scapegoats in order to get Americans to blame their neighbor for their problems. Had the scapegoat strategy not been so effective, it would be humorous."

Page 4, February 1975, St. Louis — Federal Reserve Bank Review.

"If one looks at what the Government says it is doing in its 'anti-inflation' policy, and then looks at the growth in the monetary base to see what it is actually doing, there is only one conclusion that can be drawn. That conclusion is that Federal anti-inflation policy since June 1969 has been a 'fraud.'"

Ibid.

The challenge

"Those few who can understand the system (checkbook money and credit) will either be so interested in its profits, or so dependent on its favors, that there will be little opposition from that class, while on the other hand, the great body of people mentally incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantage that capital derives from the system, will bear its burdens without complaint, and perhaps without even suspecting that the system is inimical to their interests."

Rothschild Brothers of London

"Money is the most important subject intellectual persons can investigate and reflect upon. It is so important that *our present civilization may collapse* unless it is widely understood and its defects remedied very soon."

Robert H. Hemphill — Federal Reserve

The gauntlet

> "The beginning of wisdom is the definition of terms."
>
> Socrates

Glossary

A dictionary is an alphabetical list of words.

This list of words is intended to convey the maximum in understanding. The object of the list is to set bounds to ideas. By reason of confining these ideas within limits, it makes them easy to understand.

It is a simple truth that most of our ideas are mere clusters of notions, not clearly defined. They are vague, and this vagueness often leads to considerable practical difficulties.

This is especially true in our nation where wealth and "money" are concerned. For centuries, wealth and "money" have been treated synonymously. In fact, one is tangible and the other intangible, respectively.

In all the ramifications of economic knowledge, the art of distinguishing exactly between wealth and "money," requires, above all, a clear idea of every item dealt with.

The needs of the middle-class public have not hitherto been considered from this aspect. Most explanations of this subject have been prepared for technicians, most of whom have little need therefor. Yet even these may profit. This will be the most interesting of all books on this subject. It is more than that: it is

the gateway to all other books on economic subjects since it makes clear the words these books must employ.

ABSTRACT (Webster)

1. a. Disassociated from any specific instance (entity); b. Difficult to understand.

ABSTRUSE

1d. insufficiently factual;
2. Expressing a quality apart from an object.

AEONIC (Webster)

Lasting for an immeasurably or indefinitely long period of time.

ASSET (Webster)

Property owned.

ASSET (Jenkins)

Property owned; the delivered (received) portion of an exchange.

BARTER *14 (Webster)

To trade by exchanging one commodity for another: To trade or exchange by or as if by bartering;
1. the act or practice of carrying on trade by bartering;
2. the thing given in exchange in bartering;

BARTER *14 (Jenkins)

Any result of human exertion accepted during an exchange that is equal in parity to the result of human exertion that is offered.

BUY *4 (Webster)

1. To acquire (property) by giving a price; purchase; opposed to sell.

CAPITAL: *1 (Webster)

3. Econ.: A stock of accumulated wealth; specif.: a. the amount of property owned by an individual or corporation at a specified time, as distinct from the income received *during* a given period; b. an aggregation of (economic) goods used to promote the production of other goods, instead of being valuable solely for immediate enjoyment.

CAPITAL: *1 (Jenkins)

Wealth used in the production of more wealth; (all capital is wealth — all wealth is not capital).

COIN: *17 (Webster)

2. a. piece of metal marked and issued by Governmental authority to be used as money; also, such pieces collectively.

DEBT: *13 (Webster)

Obligation to pay.

DEBT: *13 (Jenkins)

Obligation to pay; the undelivered (not received) portion of an exchange.

DELUSION (Webster)

1. Act of deluding; or state of being deluded; esp., a misleading of the mind;
2. False belief; A fixed misconception; as, to cling to a delusion.

DEMAND: * (Webster)

5. Econ. a. Desire to purchase a commodity, accompanied by means of payment; b. the quantity of an article demanded at a given price. Cf., SUPPLY

DEMAND: * (Jenkins)

Any result of human exertion offered during an exchange.

DOLLAR: *2 (Webster)

3. a. Any of various basic monetary units (as in U.S. and Canada) — see MONEY Table; b. a coin, note, or token representing one dollar.

DOLLAR: *2 (Jenkins)

A unit in a system of monetary measurement, i.e. One DOLLAR = 100 CENTS — One CENT = 1/100th of a DOLLAR, which is a term to express the unit quantity of what ever is specified, by law, to be current as money within the United States (the money of account).

DOLLAR-VALUE: *15 (Jenkins)

OXYMORONIC: A combination of contradictory or incongruous words used in economic rhetoric to facilitate acceptance of a dollar standard of value as the price base accepted by the public.

ECONOMIC RHETORIC (Jenkins)

Skillful use of the artificial elegance of language in speech to psychologically induce the public to accept a concept of DEBT, *viewed as an asset,* being "MONETIZED" (transformed into money) and therefore spendable.

EXCHANGE (Webster)

1. Act of giving or taking one thing in return for another as an equivalent; trade; specif., barter.

EXCHANGE: *5 (Jenkins)

Act of giving or taking any result of human exertion in return for another's result of human exertion that is equal in parity (exchange-value); (bartering).

GOODS: *5 (Webster)

Wares; merchandise.

GOODS: *5 (Jenkins)

Results of human exertion.

INFLATION: *12 (Webster)

2. Disproportionate and relatively sharp and sudden increase in the quantity of money and credit, or both, relative to goods available for purchase. Inflation always produces a rise in the price level.

INFLATION: *12 (Jenkins)

The imaginary "MONETIZED" debt, *as an asset without parity,* being accepted as a medium of exchange by the public

("money").

MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE: *14 (Webster)

Anything customarily used as a medium of exchange and measure of value, as sheep, wampum, gold dust, etc.

MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE: *14 (Jenkins)

Any result of human exertion (barter) or "money" accepted during an exchange and used in subsequent exchanges.

METAMORPHOSIS (Webster)

1 a: Change of physical form, structure, or substance, esp. by super natural means; b: a striking alteration in appearance, character, or circumstances.

MONETIZED (Webster)

To coin into money: also to establish as legal tender.

MONETARY SYSTEM: *15 (Jenkins)

OXYMORONIC: A combination of contradictory or incongruous words used to facilitate acceptance of a system of monetary measurement TERMS as denominated (named) units of ACTUAL VALUE.

MONETIZED DEBT: *3 (by "Webster")

Debt coined into money: Debt established as legal tender.

"MONETIZED" DEBT: *3 (Jenkins)

OXYMORONIC: A combination of contradictory or incongruous words used to produce the effect of debt being an

asset, with parity, and accepted as a medium of exchange by the public (“money”).

MONEY (Webster)

1. Something generally accepted as a medium of exchange; a measure of value, or a means of payment: as a. officially coined or stamped metal currency; b. money of account; c. paper money;
2. Wealth reckoned in terms of money;
3: A form or denomination of coin or paper money.

MONEY: *8 (Jenkins)

An abstract term, mistakenly, applied to barter, and generally accepted by the public as a medium of exchange.

"MONEY” *8 (Jenkins)

1. The IMAGINARY “monetized” debt, *as an asset without parity,* being accepted as a medium of exchange by the public (inflation);
2. Whatever is accepted in lieu of a full parity product or service during an exchange;
3. The difference between full parity and actual parity received during an exchange.

NOTE (Webster): 9. c. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; as, a promissory *note*; bank *note*; a treasury *note* (*note* often being used alone for any such phrase.

OXYMORON (Webster)

A combination of contradictory or incongruous words by which a locution produces an effect by a seeming self contradiction.

PARITY: *6 (Webster)

1. The quality or state of being equal or equivalent;
2. a. Equivalence of a commodity price expressed in one currency to its price expressed in another; b. equality of purchasing power established by law between different kinds of money at a given ratio.

PARITY: *6 (Jenkins)

The exchange-value of one thing expressed in terms of another.

PRICE: *15 (Webster)

2. a. The quantity of one thing that is exchanged or demanded in barter or sale for another; b. the amount of money given or set as consideration for the sale of a specified thing.

PRICE: *15 (Jenkins)

The parity of all other things expressed in terms of one specific thing generally accepted, mistakenly, as a standard unit of value.

PROXY (Webster)

1. The agency, function, or office of a deputy who acts as a substitute for another;
2. a. Authority or power to act for another.

PSEUDO (Webster)

Being apparently rather than as actually stated; sham, spurious (distinction between true and/humanism)

PURCHASE: *4 (Webster)

2. To obtain by paying money or its equivalent; to buy for a price.

REDEEM (Webster)

1. To regain possession of by repurchase, or esp., payment of amount due as on a pledge or mortgage … ;

3. To buy off or take up, as by payment, as, to *redeem* bank notes with coin.

REDEMPTION: *17 (Webster)

1. Act of redeeming, or state of being redeemed; ransom; deliverance; reclamation.

SEIGNIORAGE: *16 (Webster)

1. Something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative;

2. Specif., the difference between the circulating value of a coin and the cost of the bullion and the minting.

SEIGNIORAGE *16 (Jenkins)

The difference between the accepted parity of circulating coins and their actual parity as commodities; (debt, money, and imaginary demand).

SELL: *4 (Webster)

5. To transfer (property) for a consideration; to give up for a consideration; to convey; — opposed to buy.

SERVICE: *9 (Webster)

2. Performance of labor for the benefit of another, or at another's command.

SERVICE: *9 (Jenkins)

Result of human exertion.

STAND-IN (Webster)

1. Someone employed to occupy an actor's place while lights and camera are readied;
2. substitute.

SUPPLY: *1 (Webster)

4. Econ.: The quantity of any article offered at a given price; Cf. demand.

SUPPLY: *1 (Jenkins)

Any result of human exertion received during the instant of exchange.

TERM (Webster)

4. A word or expression having a precisely limited meaning, or peculiar to a science, art, or the like, as, a technical *term*.

TOKEN (Webster)

7. A piece of metal intended for currency issued at a nominal or face value in excess of its real value; hence, any piece of

currency similarly issued or current.

TOKEN: *7 (Jenkins)

Any tangible thing that represents, by proxy, what it is not, and cannot redeem; i.e. paper and metal tokens ("dollar bills" and copper nickel coinage).

UNIT (Webster)

1. A distinct part or member analyzable in an aggregate or whole;
2. Any determinate amount or quantity (as of length, time, heat, value) adopted as a standard measurement.

Note: The word value in the above example of 'unit of value' shown by Mr. Webster is a mistaken application. There cannot be a standard unit of value measurement! Value is a subjective evaluation of human satisfaction derived from the possession or use of some thing. Every human establishes an individual sense of value;. There are no fixed units of value.

VALUE: *6 (Webster)

10. Econ., a. Efficiency in exchange; purchasing power; b. proper price; the quantity of money, goods, or services, which an article is likely to command in the long run, as distinct from its price in an individual instance; c. the estimate which an individual places upon some of his possessions as compared with others, independently of any intent to sell.

VALUE: *6 (Jenkins)

The amount of human satisfaction derived from the possession or use of some thing.

WEALTH (Webster)

3. Econ., a. In the private sense, all property which has a money value; b. in the public sense all objects, esp. material objects, which have economic utility.

WEALTH: *10 (Jenkins)

Results of human exertion.

WORTH: *6 (Webster)

3. Having wealth to the value of.

WORTH: *6 (Jenkins)

The anticipated amount of human satisfaction to be derived from the acquisition or use of some thing by others.

OFFICIALLY OBSOLETE:

FUND (Webster)

4. Obs., To finance.

FUND: *7 (Jenkins)

To ACCUMULATE units of “monetized” debt in lieu of seeking full-parity return on human exertion (product or service) given up.

FUNDING: *7 (Jenkins)

ACCUMULATING “monetized” debt “units” in an act of supporting a false concept of non-existent monetary “units of

value," by financing the ISSUANCE of the "units" of "monetized" debt.

PROPRIETY (Webster)

1. Obs., Private property.

PROPRIETY (Jenkins)

1. Private property;
2. The acquisition of possessions off-record (secretly).

Notes

***1 Note:**

There is no law of SUPPLY vs. DEMAND! 'Supply' and 'Demand' are abstract terms existing only momentarily during an exchange.

— FARMER EXCHANGING EGGS FOR FISH WITH A FISHERMAN —

To the Farmer: Fish RECEIVED is 'SUPPLY' — his eggs OFFERED are "DEMAND'

To the Fisherman: Eggs RECEIVED are 'SUPPLY' — his fish OFFERED are 'DEMAND'.

The only difference existing between the words 'SUPPLY' and 'DEMAND' is one of VIEWPOINT during the instant of exchange, by the parties exchanging. After the exchange, that

which is received by each of them becomes either INVENTORY, WEALTH, OR CAPITAL!

***2 Note:**

The word ‘DOLLAR' is a monetary measurement term; like Inch, Ounce, Quart, and Peck, it is not a tangible entity and hasn’t any material substance. There are no ‘DOLLARS' per se!

***3 Note:**

"Monetized” debt exists only in the human mind. It is intangible. “Dollars” of “monetized” debt cannot exist without human make-believe; even air and sunlight can be observed and measured — “Dollars” of “monetized” debt (“money”) cannot!

***4 Note:**

The words, Buy, Sell, and Purchase, are all words designed to support and justify exchanges where one party accepts tokens representing a non-existent parity called “money” (“monetized” debt), in lieu of a full parity product or service (result of human exertion).

***5 Note:**

Goods and services are words used to obfuscate the fact that in simple terms, exchanges are ALWAYS exchanges of the RESULT of one human's exertion (product or service) in return for the RESULT of another human's exertion (product or service); i.e., ‘BARTERING' — EXCEPT — when one party accepts a token which, by its nature, is not full parity. This

induces the false concept of the “monetized” debt (the undelivered — not received portion of the exchange) being “money."

***6 Note:**

The word VALUE is used much too often in place of the word PARITY. This misuse of the word, value, distorts the entire truth of exchanges. The commonly accepted “rule of thumb": “ A thing is worth what you can get for it!,” is a case in point; it is not true. Value is a subjective evaluation of a thing used or possessed. Parity is the expression of that appraisal in terms of another thing.

“A” and “B” are neighbors. “A” has an APPLE orchard. He has no ORANGE trees. “B” has an ORANGE orchard. He has no APPLE trees. “A” *values* his apples at less than his neighbor's oranges. To him one apple is *worth* less than one orange! “B” *values* his oranges at less than his neighbor's apples. — To him one orange is *worth* less than one apple! “A” and “B” exchange with each other at a freely-arrived-at rate of one dozen apples for one dozen oranges. That exchange establishes TWO PARITIES: “One APPLE equals one ORANGE,” and “One ORANGE equals one APPLE.”

VALUE IS A SUBJECTIVE APPRAISAL. WORTH IS AN APPRAISAL BY ANOTHER. PARITY IS AN EXCHANGE — VALUE / WORTH — ESTABLISHED BY AN EXCHANGE.

***7 Note:**

At any time, a token representing “monetized” debt conveys no ownership of anything, but its own content of material commodity. Holding it over time funds its issuance. Until it is passed on, its holder has received “nothing” for the results of human exertion (product or service) given up. Only if it is subsequently passed on will its former holder know what result of human exertion (product or service) he has received for his earlier offering in exchange. In a sense, perhaps, a sort-of indirect, deferred “barter. However, the great volume of tokens being accumulated guarantees that countless numbers of holders of “monetized” debt tokens will never get any return!

***8 Note:**

When many and varied things were used as mediums of exchange they were items of BARTER referred to by a general term MONEY; i.e. Ax Handles, Corn, Tobacco, Grain, Gold, and Silver. The GENERAL TERM *money* referred to perceivable objects of a material nature. When (June 24, 1968) the LAST perceivable object of a material nature (Silver) was removed from reference AS money and replaced exclusively by “monetized” debt of oxymoronic nature the GENERAL term MONEY became an EXCLUSIVE reference to an ABSTRACT.

***9 Note:**

In all labor there is profit! A service performed is as worthy of parity as a product. All human exertion results in either a

product, an increase in personal ability, or a service performed.

***10 Note:**

Everything on Earth outside of mankind and the results of human labor is a resource. Human exertion applied to resources RESULTS in TANGIBLE wealth. Human exertion applied to personal ability RESULTS in a wealth of skill. Human exertion applied to the benefit of others RESULTS in a wealth of service.

***11 Note:**

CAPITAL is a much misused term. Most often used mistakenly in reference to money. Tangible wealth that results from human exertion, used as a tool to increase the production of wealth, is CAPITAL; i.e., A chair in the home is tangible wealth, in a RESTAURANT that same chair would be capital.

***12 Note:**

INFLATION is a THING not a condition. Inflation CAUSES "rising prices." "Rising prices" are the result of a lowering in the parity of the accepted "money." The IMPOSSIBLE nature* of "monetized" debt is the reason for its parity lowering, therefore the "money" *is* the INFLATION per se.
*MONETIZED DEBT NEGATES THE PAYMENT OF DEBT. THE TOKENS MUST ACCUMULATE AND BE BID IN EVER LARGER QUANTITIES!

***13 Note:**

DEBT, as an obligation to pay, has to be an undelivered portion of an exchange. MONEY, as an accepted means of payment, would have to be considered a delivered portion of an exchange. For DEBT to be money by "monetization," then DEBT would have to be the UNDELIVERED and the DELIVERED portion at the same time, and that can not be!

***14 Note:**

BARTER (with parity) as a result of human exertion could be used in subsequent exchanges as well as the imaginary "money" (without parity). "Money" and Barter were both accepted as MEDIUMS OF EXCHANGE and resulted in BARTER being referred to AS *money* (generally accepted term for a medium of exchange), but the difference is distinct: Barter can be barter and/or a medium of exchange, but "money" can ONLY be ACCEPTED AS a medium of exchange.

***15 Note:**

When there "is" an accepted "unit of value," all other things with parities expressed in terms of that "unit of value" are called PRICES. Since "monetized" debt has no value at all there is no basis for the use of the term price except in FANTASY. When gold and/or silver coin was in use they were respectively units of PARITY for 'PRICE' comparison.

***16 Note:**

SEIGNIORAGE is something taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative. However, the seigniorage taken from the issuance of copper-nickel coinage is about ninety-seven percent. Taking

(97%) “OFF THE TOP” does not leave much to be taxed: It should also be pointed out that in a REPUBLIC, the people are the sovereigns not their elected officials.

***17 Note:**

Redemption of specie was ON DEMAND. Turning in the gold and/or silver certificates permitted their hold to regain possession of the precious metal coin itself. The issuer of the certificates (holder of the deposited coins) allowed the holder of the paper to REDEEM his coins FROM the ISSUER of the paper.

The precious metal coins were deposited, the paper we held, but NOW the paper will only reclaim copper-nickel tokens. The holder of the precious metal coin melted them down, sold the gold and silver, and replaced our deposited gold and silver coin with base metal token.

THE PUBLIC HAS BEEN ROBBED AND WILL NOT BELIEVE IT!

***18 Note:**

If you find the JENKINS definitions too confining, remember that for any scientific approach to any subject there can only be one definition for any given term. If any term “enjoys” TWO “definitions” It has not been defined!

The Disease

The world is sick with a recurring disease. It is a disease that is most distasteful to discuss, most unpleasant to acknowledge a because of man's short life span lies dormant of suspicion for many generations.

Evil men plot to rule the world. In the “old” days it was to conquer the world, make all its inhabitants slaves, accomplishing the deed with the sword. In the “modern” world it is approaching fruition by the subtle, clever, almost undetectable means of “monetizing debt.” “Monetizing debt” is a contradictive phrase which at first appears as though it would be impossible to inflict upon the mind of thinking man. That it has been done is fact. How it has been done will be explained later in this text. It is the why it has been done that is the most important to reveal and the most “unbelievable truth” to accept.

To conquer the world, and do it without the sword, the conquerors must be clever and secretive. It is necessary to reduce thinking man to the level of unthinking animal and keep him there happy and unaware that he has been reduced to that level. In every civilization that has collapsed it has been at the height of its “bread and circus” era. Careful observation should reveal that the present world is now at its highest level of “bread and circuses” (extremely high levels of welfare and concentration on sports). That we are at the reverse of gaining wisdom and at the extreme of becoming unthinking animals we are today graduating students unable to fill out job application forms. We speak in Specific Generalities and have all but lost our ability to communicate with meaningful definitions.

> “The beginning of wisdom is the definition of terms.”

> Socrates

To conquer the world and make all its inhabitants slaves without their awareness or even suspicion is a clever and unbelievable accomplishment, but it is fact. It has been done and I am one of the slaves. It would not do any good or serve any purpose to just tell the names, make the denouncements and hope that justice would prevail; that has been tried many times in the past. The power I am speaking of would simply destroy me and go right on about its business. If, however, I can convince that power of certain consequences that are about to occur and those consequences are equally as distasteful to them we may be able to enlist their aid in bringing about the cure for the disease. Every Doctor knows it is almost impossible to cure a patient that is lacking the will to live. Medicine is hard to administer to a patient that feels well and doesn't believe he is sick. The world is sick, but the majority of people are totally unaware of it because of the "bread and circuses." To expose the disease it is necessary to call attention to the symptoms and show that those symptoms are definitely those of this specific disease and not just coincidental.

To conquer the world and make all its inhabitants slaves the conqueror would have to have the means of supporting them. The support must come from THEM (the slaves), but APPEAR to come from the slave master.

Let me show how it was done to the last few generations in the last six decades.

First the would be conqueror creates liquidity crises to bring on financial crisis and rioting. You convince the public that using a medium of exchange that is full parity cannot support the

exchange of all production. The way is then clear to create a Monetary Authority to create an "edict money" (fiat) which the people accept because of their great CONFIDENCE in "their" elected officials.

> "The federal government, with the cooperation of the Federal Reserve, has the inherent power to create money — almost any amount of it."
>
> Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. — Page 9 of "The National Debt."

Once the would be conqueror has the power to create money, any amount of it, he now has the means with which to support the slaves. The next step is to destroy their independent means of support. Minimum laws accomplish this very nicely putting great numbers of people below the level of income and onto the rolls of the unemployed. Great armies of people are required to SERVICE the unemployed and of course these armies are dependent on the "edict money" payroll. Next they must introduce an income tax the excuse for which is the great increased cost of government largess to the poor and deserving. The income tax must be design to escalate with time, but not compensate with its allowances so that, with time, all who must pay gradually become unable to stay in business and support themselves independently. This is accomplished by the naughty advances of "INFLATION" and the lack of compensation in depreciation allowances etc. To further "sink the hook" they give the taxpayers TAX ALLOWANCES for increased "Capital Expenditures" which drives the business man further into the arms of the money creators and a greater interest burden which, in reality, hastens his financial collapse. The accompanying

Social Security Acts — Socialized Medicine etc. are very effective along with Revenue Sharing, Matching Funds etc., before unthinking man can even become suspicious of it he is totally dependent on the largess of the money creator and a slave through subsidies which make the subsidizer the "SILENT," but SENIOR partner.

The slaves produce the goods and services and exchange them, for the fiat created by 14,700 commercial banks in the United States. 6000 of the Commercial Banks are members of the Federal Reserve System, but all are controlled by the Monetary Authority which does not take orders from the President, the Congress, or the people.

> "IN MAKING DECISIONS THEY CHECK WITH NO ONE — NOT THE PRESIDENT, NOT THE CONGRESS, NOT THE PEOPLE … . UNDER THE PRESENT LAW THE FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE HAS THE POWER TO MAKE MONKEYS OUT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS ANYTIME IT CHOOSES."
>
> Page 14, *Parade Magazine* October 26, 1975.

> "THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO RISE IN CENTRAL BANKS ARE PEOPLE WHO CAN IMPRESS OTHER PEOPLE THAT THEY CAN KEEP THEIR HEADS NO MATTER WHAT — AND NO MATTER WHETHER IT IS TRUE OR NOT."
>
> Page 24, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Review August 1971.

> "MANY BANKS CARRY VERY OFFICIAL-SOUNDING NAMES, LIKE "BANK OF AMERICA" AND "STATE BANK OF ALBANY," BUT THEY AREn't RUN BY, OWNED, OR

> PART OF GOVERNMENT. COMMERCIAL BANKS ARE *PRIVATELY OWNED* BUSINESSES …"
>
> Page 21, "I Bet You Thought" Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

This group of "people" run the rest of the public just like a herd of cattle. A public who works for the fiat ("Edict Money"), ("Monetized debt"), accepting pieces of green paper as that "money" never realizing that the creators of that paper get it for nothing. The public who works for "Money" is constantly OUTBID in the economy for the goods and services they produce, by the people who are the creators of "money" who get it for nothing. Thus those who slave to produce never realize the SUBSIDY that keeps them supported came from their own exertion. The support comes from their own efforts, but appears to come from the slave master; such is the nature of "Monetized Debt" Slavery.

> "DEBT … USED RECKLESSLY, IT HAS THE POWER TO MAKE US ITS SLAVE."
>
> Last Page, "The National Debt" Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank.

Fiat being a non-parity, non-redeemable ACCEPTED "medium of exchange" as a "purchasing" unit accumulates over time becoming monstrous huge in amount compared to the units of produced goods and services, which leads to an eventual collapse of the Fiat as a "facility." If the period of use is very long, as it has been in the present case, the collapse will result in a "Dark Ages."

> "THIS POWER ALSO MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR GOVERNMENTS TO PURSUE POLICIES THAT COULD

> HAVE EVEN MORE DISASTROUS RESULTS THAN BANKRUPTCY."
>
> "The National Debt"

That there is a solution is fact. That the following pages give that solution I will leave for you to accept or deny. That something must be done is fact. That this is NOT my fight, but is OUR fight is fact. That we cannot level a pointing finger at anyone as being consciously guilty of perpetrating this condition is fact. It was here before all present inhabitants of the Earth were born. We are all actual or potential victims, we must all work together to return to Monetary sanity with full parity mediums of exchange before it is too late. Until the actual collapse occurs "it is never too late."

This is one of the times during the span of life when it is necessary to determine priorities concerning duty, patriotism, foolishness, virtue, honor and self-preservation. This is one of those times. It involves everyone who has love of self, love of family, and love of country. This existing condition has such tremendous potential for disaster that it would be "suicide" for elected officials to correct it without first exposing it. It concerns the significant fact that as of June 24, 1968 the United States of America ceased to have, by law, a "money" of account. Without one there isn't any THING for the monetary system to measure and the "dollar" per se does not "exist." Contracts specifying payment in "dollars" are impossible to pay. All requirement to specify amounts of "dollars" received or paid are impossible without unlawful falsification which in many cases is a punishable crime. Right or wrong Congress may have the power to declare what is to be, by law, current as "money" within the

United States, but has neglected to make the new specification. The people are caught in a very perilous situation.

> “Truth is stranger than fiction” will become fact to those that accept the “unbelievable” truth as described above. For many people, to accept the above scenario as fact, will be a very difficult decision.
>
> However, I would not have written it if I did not believe I had found a way to have it accepted. For myself, nothing is totally acceptable unless I understand it. It is lack of understanding that keeps us forever overcome with confusion and indecision. As humans we tend to accept things on the basis of the credentials of the person offering the scenario, but then that is not exercising our mental capacity to think.
>
> I do not wish for anyone to accept what I say merely because I said it. Study the following explanation of how “… the great body of people … “ came to accept a totally illogical concept (“monetized” debt) through ‘ACCIDENTAL' or ‘DESIGNED' conditioned reflex, and you will either gain tremendous understanding of the “… system … “ or remain no worse-off for the effort.

The Virus

Federal Reserve ‘Note' pseudo proxy stand-in!

Something or someone that is authorized to act for another. Being authorized to act for another does not endow the PROXY with aspects of the other it represents!

A silver coin as wealth on deposit will justify its depositor to hold a receipt for its deposit in the form of a paper token. The paper token may be used AS a negotiable instrument, but its nature of being a PROXY must never be forgotten even for an instant.

Ten silver coins as wealth on deposit will justify its depositor holding a paper token receipt AS a negotiable representative of those ten coins, but here it is easier to recognize its PROXY function because the single piece of paper token could not possibly be TEN of anything!

The PROXY nature of “silver” certificates has been completely obscured by years of acceptance as their being the things they represented. So much so that today the public resists vehemently the truth that the paper certificates were no part of the so-called “money” volume. The “silver” certificates (they were actually colored: green and black on a white background) were called ‘silver' certificates because they were usable to redeem deposited silver coin. The ability to redeem specie (wealth in coin form on deposit) allowed the public to acquire the habit of considering them AS GOOD AS the silver coin they called “money.” This led to the eventual totally obscured truth of the paper token's nature AS A PROXY device. The very nature of a token is that it represents WHAT IT IS NOT!

Since the paper tokens (“silver” certificates) were, over the years of use, accepted by the public as being the “money” (the thing they only represented), the silver coins and the paper tokens

were accepted in commerce AS having EQUAL value. They existed side by side in the market place freely exchanging one for the other. This general acceptance allowed an illogical concept to be born that: Anything accepted by the public AS “money” is ‘money' by that acceptance.

As long as the paper tokens circulating were only issued upon the deposit of silver coin held for redemption there could be no harm in this PUBLIC DELUSION. As long as there was SPECIE (silver coin) on deposit to be redeemed, the paper token did have the AURA of value of the silver coin it could redeem. However, with the introduction of Federal Reserve “notes” the entire PUBLIC DELUSION became the result of a Criminal Act: FRAUD!

The federal reserve “note” is issued in almost the exact image of the “silver” certificate. Its acceptance alongside the “silver” certificate was a natural. The public in ‘supported' delusion accepted the federal reserve “note” AS “money” AS having equal value with silver coin. Supported by the fact that federal reserve “notes” were able to redeem silver coin (specie) even though they (the paper token) had not been issued as RECEIPTS for the deposit of silver coin. The federal reserve “note's” nature as a PSEUDO proxy device “for silver coin” was never even contemplated by the general public. What had been a harmless public DELUSION, in the presence of an exclusive 100% redeemable for specie proxy environment, now became a systematic, relentless expropriation of the public's wealth by FRAUD!

The fact that a “silver” certificate could not BE a silver coin was never contemplated by the public anymore than a “silver”

certificate cannot BE ten silver coins. These facts were never an issue AFTER the public had generally accepted in commerce that there wasn't any difference between having paper tokens and having silver coinage. Once the acceptance of paper tokens as BEING totally equal to silver coinage was thoroughly established in the public's mind, federal reserve "note" issuance was increased as "silver" certificates and silver coins were gradually removed. As far as the non-bank public is aware the paper is the "money" and all is well! The "silver" certificate has been replaced by the federal reserve "note." The silver coinage had been replaced by the copper-nickel slugs. All true relationships have been obscured and the AURA of stability is complete; the public is at peace with "its" "money."

The difference is that, BEFORE, the silver coin was called "money but WAS wealth (product of human exertion) and, NOW, the wealth (silver coin) has been PSEUDO replaced with slugs (copper-nickel tokens). We now have TWO SETS of PROXY tokens; metal and paper. The Federal Reserve "note," which before was a PSEUDO proxy for the former silver coinage, is now a co-proxy with the copper-nickel slugs for a third "entity" which REALLY replaced the silver coin AS the "money." The copper-nickel slugs only replaced the silver coinage to the extent of 3%. 97% of the role of silver coinage AS "money" has been "replaced" by an imaginary medium called 'demand deposits' or *commercial bank liabilities*. The form of the replacement is as numbers (mere digits) on the ledgers of the commercial banks created during the process of "monetizing" a borrower's debt. The commercial banks in making loans create demand deposits (numbers) in the ledgers which the borrowers enter on their check books and "spend" by issuing checks. A process which

embodies the essence of the acceptance of such an illogical concept as “monetized debt” (debt converted into money).

The “money” today is mere digits — no longer silver coin — and the “money” is born on the ledgers of the privately owned commercial banks during the process of “monetizing” borrower's debt. Modern “money is NOT deposited in banks by depositors!

> “Banks create money by “monetizing” the private debts of businesses and individuals.”
>
> Page 19, “I Bet You Thought” N.Y. Fed. Res. Bank.

The resemblance of this “money” to its former form of silver coin is limited to the use of digits and symbols to represent it on the ledgers. The relationship of federal reserve “notes” to this NEW MODERN “MONEY” IS *NOT* the same as the relationship between “silver” certificates and deposited silver coin. Federal Reserve “notes” are not issued AS receipts for the DEPOSIT — INTO THE BANK — of digits from the OUTSIDE of the banking system. The digits that are modern “money” do not exist OUTSIDE of the banking system! The digits that are modern “money” are merely transferred from ledger to ledger and bank to bank WITHIN the banking system by means of written instructions (checks) and physical tokens of metal and paper (copper-nickel coinage and federal reserve “notes”). Checks, metal tokens and paper tokens are NO PART of this modern “money.”

> “Checks aren’t money in themselves. They are simply order forms instructing banks to move checkbook deposits, which are money, from one account to another. Those checkbook

> deposits are bookkeeping entries, numbers on banks' ledgers and in their computers. Banks don't keep cash in checking accounts and don't transfer currency or coin when acting on a check's instructions. Checkbook deposits are transferred between accounts and banks as bookkeeping entries only."
>
> Page 17, "I Bet You Thought" N.Y. Fed. Res. Bank.

Checks, metal tokens (copper-nickel slugs) and paper tokens (federal reserve "notes") are NOT cash, even though the public looks upon the metal and paper tokens AS cash. The true relationship of the coins and bills to modern "money" is UNIQUE!

The nature of modern "money" itself is UNIQUE, in that, being totally non-existent it still is PERCEIVED by multi-millions of people as being a medium of exchange. A medium of exchange existing only by virtue of the tangibility of its PROXY REPRESENTATIVES and the RESIDUAL MEMORY of the wealth that used to be recorded with numbers and symbols in a double-entry bookkeeping system that is the sole survivor of the METAMORPHOSIS described above.

The actual "thing" used today as modern "money" is a "license to steal" issued by a commercial bank in the process of making a loan. The permission to put digits in your checkbook and spend them is the birth of "purchasing" power without the formality of first having to produce wealth before using it in exchange. You spend your digits by writing checks against a non-existent deposit which is STEALING BY FRAUD.

> "Demand deposits are the modern counterpart of bank notes. It was a small step from printing notes to making book entries

> to the credit of borrowers which the borrowers, in turn, could "spend" by writing checks."
>
> Page 4, "Modern Money Mechanics" Chicago Fed. Res. Bank.

Black's law dictionary — Bank note:

> "A promissory note issued by a bank or banker authorized to do so, payable to bearer on demand and intended to circulate as money."

The "payable to bearer on demand" refers back to the paper token's ("silver" certificate's) original role as a receipt for the deposit of wealth. The present day paper token (Federal Reserve-"Note" does not have the legend "will pay to the bearer on demand" and it is NOT "intended to circulate AS money." However, the present day federal reserve "note" and its co-pseudo tokens (copper-nickel slugs) are ACCEPTED by .the public AS BEING money. It is this ACCEPTANCE of the paper and metal tokens as money that keeps the fact that they are NOT PART of the "money" — HIDDEN! Modern "money" exists only as numbers on bank ledgers representing 'demand' deposits in lieu of WEALTH deposits. This intangible "borrower's debt" as a SPENDABLE entity gives rise to its acceptance as an "ASSET."

> "Debts are assets."
>
> Page 7, *Two Faces of Debt,* Chicago Fed. Res. Bank.

> "Currency is so widely accepted as a medium of exchange that most people do not think of it as debt."
>
> Page 6, *Two Faces of Debt,* Chicago Fed. Res. Bank.

The public delusion that the paper and metal tokens are cash and part of the "money" volume is SUPPORTED by the ambiguous language of the Monetary Authorities.

> "Currency held in member bank vaults may be counted as legal reserves."
>
> Page 4, "Modern Money Mechanics" Chicago Fed. Res. Bank.

It is the "… may … " in the above quote that allows the public to consider tokens as part of the "money" volume, the fact that it would be a mistake to do so is not emphasized. The total public acceptance of the paper and metal tokens AS being "money" is, of course, the FACT that they *ARE ACCEPTED AS "MONEY*."

The justification for this, in the public's mind, is the token's apparent "purchasing" power which the tokens SHARE EQUALLY with the numbers on the ledgers. The numbers on the ledgers are the "money."

> "The actual process of money creation takes place in commercial banks. As noted earlier, demand liabilities of commercial banks are money."
>
> Page 3, "Modern Money Mechanics" Chicago Fed. Res. Bank.

Neither the numbers on the ledgers or the paper and metal tokens have parities equivalent to the products and services they "purchase."

> "Neither paper currency nor deposits have value as commodities. Intrinsically a dollar bill is just a piece of paper. Deposits are merely book entries. Coins do have some intrinsic value as metal, but far less than their face amount."

> "What, then, makes these instruments — checks, paper money, and coins — acceptable at face value in payment of all debts and for other monetary uses? Mainly, it is the confidence people have that they will be able to exchange such money for real goods and services whenever they choose to do so."
>
> Page 3, "Modern Money Mechanics" Chicago Fed. Res. Bank.

The numbers on the ledgers are the so-called money. The paper and metal tokens are NO PART of the "money" volume, but because of the public's mistaken acceptance of those tokens AS money, those tokens SHARE EQUALLY with the "money" the "UNIQUE ABILITY TO COMMAND OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES." So, although in fact, the tokens are NO PART of the money being accepted AS money by the public, they share equally this concept of having "purchasing" power. It is necessary, repeat VERY necessary, to realize that in a FACTUAL sense numbers on ledgers are money, but only in a FUNCTIONAL sense are the paper and metal tokens mistaken for "money." It is this conception of being able to view things in "senses" that allows for 'debts' to BE 'assets,' supra and mere confidence to be several forms of an imaginary medium of exchange called "money."

> "… it is what the public uses that determines what serves as money in a functional sense … . money is whatever people are willing to accept …"
>
> Page 1, Letter 6-7-78 from Dorothy M. Nichols, Author of "Modern Money Mechanics"

> "In this country at this time this function is served mainly by demand deposits and currency and so the sum of these two is what we measure as the "money supply."
>
> Page 1, Letter 6-23-78 from Dorothy M. Nichols Vice President and Economic Adviser of Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

It is also this line of illogical "reasoning" that allows impossible statements to stand unchallenged by the general public.

> "… with respect to the conversion of deposits into currency … If a check is "cashed" and the payee requests currency, the money supply is unchanged but the deposit component declines while the currency component increases. The deposit of the payor is reduced and is not offset by an increase in anyone else's deposits.
>
> Page 1, 6-7-78 letter from Dorothy M. Nichols

THINK! "… the money supply is unchanged but the deposit component declines… ." As established earlier, in the FACTUAL sense, only demand deposits are the "money." In the FACTUAL sense then, the statement "… the money supply is *UNCHANGED* but the deposit component DECLINES …" is an impossible statement because it would have you believe that the books are *BALANCED* ("… unchanged … ") and *UNBALANCED* ("the deposit of the payor is reduced and is not offset by an increase in anyone else's deposits.") at the same time. In double-entry bookkeeping every debit must be offset with a credit; it is the very nature of double-entry books to be in constant and perpetual balance.

When the statement: “The deposit of the payor is reduced and is not offset by an increase in anyone else's deposit.” it is what is ‘OMITTED' from that statement that explains the ‘impossible.' The statement should have been “The deposit of the *non-bank payor* is reduced and is not offset by an increase in any other *non-bank individual's* deposit.

When the bank “cashes” the check for the non-bank payor it reduces his deposit component and increases the BANKS' deposit component which keeps the books balanced and the “money” volume *UNCHANGED*. When it takes paper tokens from the vault to give to the non-bank payee it *INCREASES* the “currency” component by virtue of the fact that the paper tokens will be considered by the non-bank payee to be “money” in the FUNCTIONAL sense. The paper tokens handed out (when “cashing” the nonbank payor's check) are not “money” in the FACTUAL sense and are NOT, REPEAT, NOT recorded as such in the banks ledgers.

> “Reserve balances and vault cash in banks are not counted as part of the money stock held by the public.”
>
> Page 4, “Modern Money Mechanics” Chicago Fed. Res. Bank.

The belief that banks can CONVERT (transform) numbers on a ledger into pieces of green paper and/or copper-nickel slugs is illogical and unreasonable, but has nevertheless become accepted as fact in the public mind. The true function of the paper and metal tokens is to facilitate an acceptance of themselves as cash. Their acceptance as cash bolsters the residual memory of the stability and discipline of full parity, tangible mediums of exchange without the positive restraints that discipline had on

expropriation and redistribution of the public's wealth without the public's knowledge.

Another function of paper and metal tokens is to facilitate a physical means of transferring ledger account balances from one bank in the system to another without the use of checks which totally destroy privacy of financial transactions.

The paper and metal tokens have no more connection to the amount of “money” than the “supply” of unused poker chips. When a non-bank payee “cashes” a check, his (as payor) deposit component is reduced, the bankers’ deposit component is increased and the non-bank payee/payor is given the paper and/or metal tokens from the vault in amount equal to the check “cashed.” In no way did the non-bank payee/payor “WITHDRAW” numbers (“money”) from the bank or banking system.

When a non-bank individual takes paper and/or metal tokens to the bank his deposit component is increased, the bankers’ deposit component is reduced and the paper and/or metal tokens are added to others in the vault. In no way did the non-bank individual “DEPOSIT” numbers (“money”) into the bank or banking system.

In this manner the physical paper and/or metal tokens seem to function as did the “silver” certificates of old. The federal reserve “notes” and copper-nickel slugs act AS PSEUDO PROXY REPRESENTATIVES of a “money” that does not exist, as deposited wealth or anything else, but which is accepted as existing because of its mistakenly accepted “REPRESENTATION” by physical tangible tokens.

> “Those few who can understand the system (checkbook money and credit) will either be so interested in its profits, or so dependent on its favors, that there will be little opposition from that class, while on the other hand, the great body of people mentally incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantage that capital derives from the system, will bear its burdens without complaint, and perhaps without even suspecting that the system is inimical to their interests.”
>
> ROTHSCHILD BROTHERS of LONDON

The conditions described above in these pages of logic and reason cannot be ignored forever. The argument, as to whether this “unbelievable” truth is the result of mere inept bumbling of elected officials or the perpetuation of a ‘modern manifestation' of an aeonic conspiracy, must be faced by all those who still exercise their mental capacity to think!

In an effort to provide the inputs that will facilitate reaching an objective conclusion of ‘modern ineptness' or ‘perpetuated aeonic conspiracy' I have prepared several comprehensive, though simulated, debates for study.

What is Money?

The following debate did not actually take place, but all ‘ANSWERS' were taken from published material of the sources indicated.

Monetary Realist:	"What is money?”

Answer:	"Money is … taken for granted … money must come into being … but just how … remains a mystery." (Page 2, "Modern Money Mechanics" Chicago Fed. Res. Bank.)
Monetary Realist:	"Yes!" "There is a lot of mystery, but what is money?"
Answer:	"The actual process of money creation takes place in commercial banks." (Page 3, "Modern Money Mechanics" Chicago Fed. Res. Bank.)
Monetary Realist:	"O.K. that is where, but what is the money itself?"
Answer:	"Demand liabilities of commercial banks are money." (Page 3, "Modern Money Mechanics" Chicago Fed. Res. Bank.)
Monetary Realist:	"A demand liability is an OBLIGATION to DELIVER money, WHAT IS MONEY?"
Answer:	"At present, in virtually all modern monetary systems the base consists of either central bank liabilities, Government liabilities, or both. These items are the ones used to settle interbank debt and

	some circulate as money." (Page 4, Nov./76 St. Louis, Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"Again you say: "Liabilities circulate — AS — money." "What IS money?"
Answer:	"… those items, aside from bank liabilities, which are used as money." "This asset, whatever it is, will … constitute part of the monetary base." (Page 3, Nov./76 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"But, what is the asset that is the monetary base?"
Answer:	"… authorities desire to have their liabilities acceptable as money." (Page 4, Nov./76 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"Money is supposed to be an asset, are you saying that liabilities are assets?"
Answer:	"Money is that asset which serves as a medium of exchange." (Page 16, Feb./75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"In the past we used gold and/or silver as the asset, which was represented by the paper certificates

	during exchanges. What is the asset today?”
Answer:	"MONETARY ASSETS are claims to fixed amount of dollars." “MONETARY LIABILITIES are obligations to deliver a fixed amount of dollars.” (Page 19, Feb./75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"You say the monetary assets are dollars, but ‘dollar' is an expression of quantity, like peck, bushel or quart and without being a quantity of some commodity like gold or silver it cannot be an ‘entity.' The modern Monetary Unit IS a dollar quantity of what?”
Answer:	"By making loans commercial banks increase their liabilities (demand deposits) and assets (loans), and in a sense “create” money … the net monetary liabilities of the monetary authorities … can be viewed as the “base” for the nation's money stock.” (Page 3, Aug./72 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"Then the borrower's debt, as demand deposits that can be spent, are the

	monetary base." "Do you mean that when the Fed. dispenses money the monetary base increases?"
Answer:	"Whenever the Federal Reserve buys securities on the open market for its 'own' account, the monetary base increases." (Page 4, Aug./72 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"Do you mean that the more dollars of debt you spend, the more dollars you have to spend?"
Answer:	"Such purchases result … in rapid growth in both the monetary base and the money stock." (Page 4, Aug./74 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"Do you mean that somehow debt is turned into money; or that by calling debt 'money' - the deeper in debt the Government goes, the more money the banks have. The more money the Government borrows the more money the banks have to lend?"
Answer:	"I doubt that monetization of debt has been a conscious act on the part of the Government or on the

	part of the Federal Reserve System … but in … debt monetization, real resources are being transferred from private to Government use." (Page 6, Aug./74 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review)
Monetary Realist:	"Then monetized debt as money, expropriates wealth, and the federal reserve "notes" ("dollar bills") which pseudo represent "monetized" debt accumulate, forcing prices up."
Answer:	"… if the volume of money grows more rapidly than the rate at which the output of real goods and services can be increased — because of the limitations of time and physical facilities — prices will rise." (Page 3, "Modern Money Mechanics" Chicago Fed. Res. Bank.)
Monetary Realist:	"It would be more accurate to refer to rising prices, as the fall in the exchange parity of money in terms of real goods."
Answer:	"The term inflation refers to a fall in the value of money … no provision has been made for the lowered exchange-value

	of the dollar, thus those whose monetary assets exceed monetary liabilities, have less wealth." (Page 11, April/77 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"You are saying that the holders of money lose wealth in proportion to their holdings of money, or that money expropriates wealth."
Answer:	"Inflation reduces the wealth of money holders in proportion to their holdings of money." (Page 19, Feb./75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"Savings in the form of money cost the holders wealth in proportion to the money they hold. In plain language, holding money is evidence of having lost wealth to get it."
Answer:	"Especially to the extent that households hold money during periods of inflation, they will lose wealth." (Page 8, Jan./77 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"Then the commercial banks who create money and the Government that borrows it get everything for nothing by simply

	robbing the wealth of the public, by fraud, and calling it inflation.”
Answer:	"As a consequence of this positive wealth transfer, which is a relatively attractive method of raising revenue, the Government has less incentive to control inflation.” (Page 8, Jan./77 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"There isn’t any incentive. Money is inflation and Government hasn’t any intention of controlling the creation of it.”
Answer:	"If one looks at what the Government says it is doing in its Anti-inflation policy … there is only one conclusion that can be drawn. That conclusion is that Federal Anti-inflation policy since June of 1969 has been a “fraud.” (Page 4, Feb./75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"What about wage and price controls, were they part of the “fraud?”
Answer:	"While we in economics have a lot of data on inflation, we have even more data on wage and price controls. In fact, our

	first history of wage and price controls occurred 5,000 years ago when price controls were imposed in the fifth dynasty of ancient Egypt. And from the fifth dynasty of ancient Egypt to President Nixon's Phase IV price controls, all these experiences have one thing in common — not one has ever worked … when the Federal Government in June 1969, stopped trying to do anything about inflation it turned its activities toward developing scapegoats in order to get Americans to blame their neighbor for their problems. Had the scapegoat strategy not been so effective, it would be humorous." (Page 4, Feb./75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"How does Government make the people believe that they are responsible for inflation?"
Answer:	"It works basically as follows. A bureaucrat goes to a businessman and says, "Why are you increasing your prices?" And the businessman says, "Because our costs are rising." And then the bureaucrat says, "What is

your major cost?" And the businessman says, "Labor."
And then the bureaucrat concludes, "Well, labor unions cause inflation."
And then the same bureaucrat goes to union leaders and says, "Why are you demanding such high increases?" And the union leaders note that the consumer price index is up 12 percent in the past year, and that wages of hourly workers are 4 percent lower than they were a year ago in terms of real purchasing-power dollars. And the bureaucrat says, "Well, who sets prices anyway?" And the labor leaders say, "Businessmen." And the bureaucrat concludes, "Well, through price collusion and ad ministered prices, businessmen create inflation."

What is Inflation?

The following debate did not actually take place, but all 'ANSWERS' were taken from published material of the sources indicated.

Monetary Realist:	"What is inflation?"
Answer:	"Rising prices are inflation." (Economists) "Disproportionate and relatively sharp and sudden increase in the quantity of money and credit, or both, relative to goods available for purchase. Inflation always produces a rise in the price level." (Webster's Dictionary)
Monetary Realist:	"Webster says that monetary increase is 'inflation' causing higher prices. Economists say that higher prices are 'inflation'. That makes inflation both — its own cause and effect!" "How can that be?"
Answer:	"There are a variety of features that distinguish one type of inflation from another." (Page 6 Jan./75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"Do you mean that there is an 'inflation' that is a cause and another kind that is an affect, of that cause?"
Answer:	"In this article inflation is defined as a continuing rise in the average level of prices." (Page 2, Jan./75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review)
Monetary	"Is it possible for there to be

Realist:	more than one definition for anything, or that more than one definition could ever be correct?"
Answer:	"According to the analysis presented in this article, inflation (that is, continuing increases in the average level of prices) is the result of excessive growth in aggregate demand relative to aggregate supply." (Page 3, Jan./75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"O.K. you say "When inflation is 'defined' as 'rising prices' inflation doesn't cause inflation, but that, demand exceeding supply is the cause;" "When does inflation CAUSE inflation?"
Answer:	"… by the more common view of COST — PUSH INFLATION where autonomous monetary shock to aggregate supply is sufficient to set off a wage price spiral which feeds on itself, independent of monetary developments." (Page 20, June/76 St. *Louis* Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"But Mr. Webster says that inflation is the increase in money and credit causing a higher price level, which defines inflation as a

	MONETARY phenomenon?"
Answer:	"… the predictive performance of the money-price relationship … is not sufficient to reject the position that only money matters for inflation, as a continuing increase in the general level of prices. This does not say that the money-price hypothesis is proven true but only that some of the often cited evidence does no show it to be false." (Page 21, June/76 St. *Louis* Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"That's DOUBLE-TALK — if evidence cannot be found to prove a thing wrong, then it can be considered right until proven wrong. You are still maintaining that by definition inflation is both — its own cause and effect — that cannot be!"
Answer:	"Inflation is simply a process involving, erosion of the purchasing power of a nation's money supply — that is, simply a deterioration in the exchange rate between money and goods and services. I think that there can be little quarrel with the general idea that inflation is a monetary phenomenon."

	(Page 9, Jan./75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"That's just another way of saying that 'prices rising' (falling "dollar" parity) is the inflation, but Webster's definition says that 'rising prices' are the effect of inflation. Inflation cannot be its own cause and effect.
Answer:	"Normally, we attribute inflation to a growth in the nation's money supply which produces a growth of total spending at a rate faster than the growth of real out put — in other words, too much money chasing too few goods." (Page 9, Jan./75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"That is agreeing with Mr. Webster, that too much money is inflation, which causes the effect of the purchasing power of money declining. You cannot call the CAUSE and its EFFECT — BOTH — 'inflation,' it tends to make a mockery out of definition."
Answer:	"Inflation has one cause and it has but one cure. And that one cure is to slow the rate of growth in the money supply." (Page 6, Feb./75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)

Monetary Realist:	"If inflation were a condition — you could speak of its cure, but at the risk of being considered persistent I repeat my original question; what it inflation?"
Answer:	"… inflation is the continuous erosion of the purchasing power of money." (Page 21, June/76 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"I insist that the continuous erosion of the purchasing power of money is an effect of inflation (a condition) not the 'inflation' itself. Can you be a little more specific?"
Answer:	"Since the direct method of printing money to finance government expenditures is prohibited in the U.S., the monetization of Government deficits has occurred indirectly … Government debt is ultimately being financed by the creation of new money … I believe, that has contributed to the process of inflation … I can find no benefits accruing to the whole of society from debt monetization but the risks are very serious and can be expressed in one word — inflation." (Page 4, 5

	Aug./74 St. Louis Fed. Res. Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"Then inflation is a process called ‘monetizing debt' as “money” — and its effect — the declining “purchasing power of money, is correct because “using” - inflation — (debt as money) sets off a debt-as-money and money-as-debt accumulation that can only feed on itself, until “prices explode.”
Answer:	"The ultimate effect of this method of financing Government expenditures is manifested in an increase in the price level — inflation — .” (Page 6, Aug./74 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"Economists defining rising prices as ‘inflation' which is really the result of using debt as money (inflation), is the basis for the impression that “inflation causes inflation;” that inflation is its own cause and effect. It would be more accurate to refer to the “money” as ‘inflation' per se and its declining purchasing power as the inflationary effect!”
Answer:	"The term inflation refers to a fall in the value of money … no provision has been

	made for the lowered exchange-value of the dollar, thus those whose monetary assets exceed monetary liabilities, have less wealth. .” (Page 11, April/77 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"Then the commercial banks who create money by “monetizing” debt, and the Government that borrows it, get ever. thing for nothing by simply robbing the wealth of the public, by fraud, and calling it inflation. Debt as money negates the payment of debts and guarantees the system will end in a price explosion that will be labeled a run-a-way ‘hyper' inflation.”
Answer:	"As a consequence of this positive wealth transfer, while it is a relatively attractive method of raising revenue, the Government has less incentive to control inflation.” (Page 8, Jan./77 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"There isn’t any incentive. ‘Inflation' IS the modern “money” and Government hasn’t any intention of controlling its creation. MODERN MONEY MECHANICS IS A FARCE.”

Answer:	"If one looks at what the Government says it is doing in its “Anti-inflation” policy … there is only one conclusion that can be drawn. That conclusion is that Federal Anti-inflation policy since June of 1969 has be a “fraud.” (Page 4, Feb./75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"Modern paper tokens (Fed. “notes”) so-called “Dollar Bills” accepted as “money” (inflation per se) pseudo represent “monetized” debt which is, just a right to transfer an obligation. Transferring the obligation is not payment of the debt. Modern “money” received by going into debt is a GRANT in all sense of the word; the deeper in debt anyone goes the richer they become! Literally a Fairy-tale come true.”
Answer:	"I doubt that monetization of debt has been a conscious act on the part of Government or on the part of the Federal Reserve System.” (Page 6, Aug./74 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)

What is ‘Monetized' Gold?

The following debate did not actually take place, but all ‘ANSWERS' were taken from published material of the sources indicated.

Monetary Realist:	"Originally how did the United States Government “monetize” the gold?”
Answer:	“… the treasury had “monetized” the gold by issuing gold certificates to the Federal Reserve Banks.” (P8, Jan/75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"Originally “monetizing” gold meant that it could be redeemed with our currency, but hasn’t that been suspended?”
Answer:	"In August 1971, the President announced that temporarily the United States would no longer redeem dollars for gold. Finally in November 1973, the United States … agreed to abandon the … gold system.” (P2, Jan/74 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"Since the “dollars” are no longer able to redeem the gold, was the gold demonetized?”
Answer:	"The “monetary” or Treasury gold stock of the United States consists of both the amount of gold

	against which gold certificates have been issued and gold against which no gold certificates have been issued (nonmonetized gold).”
Monetary Realist:	"Who owns the gold now?”
Answer:	"In the process of monetizing gold, the Treasury issued gold certificates to the Federal Reserve Banks, in return for which the Federal Reserve Banks credited the demand deposits of the Treasury.” (P19, Jan/75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"If the Federal Reserve Banks (privately owned commercial banks) “bought” it with the demand deposits they create, then they OWN it!”
Answer:	"It should also be noted that certain monetary relationships between the central bank and the Government are unique to U.S. monetary institutions. For example, gold is held by the Treasury, which issues gold certificates to the Federal Reserve System …” (P7, Nov/76 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary	"The Treasury HOLDS it

Realist:	but the certificate holders OWN it! The gold held by the U.S. Treasury is OWNED by the PRIVATE commercial banks that make-up the Federal Reserve System?"
Answer:	"… the U.S. Gold stock and the amount of U.S. Government securities owned by the Federal Reserve System." (P4, Aug/72 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)
Monetary Realist:	"You are confirming that the U.S. Government does not own any gold?"
Answer:	"As of December 9, 1974, gold certificates have been issued to the Federal Reserve against all the gold owned by the United States Government." (Recap Item 6, Jan/75 U.S. Treasury Report.)
Monetary Realist:	"At what "price" was ALL the U.S. Government's gold SOLD to the PRIVATE Federal Reserve System?"
Answer:	Dear Mr. Ichord: I am writing in response to your recent letter regarding the gold exchange between the Federal Reserve and Department of the Treasury. On December 9, 1974, the U.S. Treasury

	purchased all of the gold ($85 million) held by the Treasury Exchange Stabilization Fund; this increased the Fund's holdings of dollars by $85 million. The Treasury then issued gold certificates to the Federal Reserve System against the $85 million purchased from the Fund and against $106 million of gold that had been held in the Treasury general fund. The Federal Reserve in turn credited the Treasury with $191 million on its books. Thus, as of December 9, gold certificates have been issued to the Federal Reserve against all of the gold ($11,652 million) owned by the Treasury. The gold transactions on December 9, were at the rate of $42.22 a fine ounce, the official U.S. price of gold. Sincerely Yours, *John S. Rippey* Assistant to the Board. Letter to: The Honorable Richard H. Ichord, Jan. 15,1975. From: Board of Governors Federal Reserve System.
Monetary Realist:	"But how could the private commercial banks buy all that gold; how could they

	justify that large a deposit credit?"
Answer:	"… how can the Fed. write that check: Under law it has what amounts to an open-ended bank account. It can create money whenever it wants." (Page 12, "Parade Magazine" October 26, 1975)
Monetary Realist:	"The private Central Bank bought all the U.S. Government's gold at $42.22 an ounce with the "monetized" debt they create at no cost, but the public still believes the gold is owned by the U.S. Government." "Isn't that being extremely deceitful?"
Answer:	"Those individuals who rise in Central Banks are people who can impress other people that they can keep their heads no matter what — and no matter whether it is true or not. As historical Actors, their ideal role is that of defenders of society from any institution and individual, or any set of ideas, that society perceives as threatening to impair stability, whether the threat is, in fact, credible or not." (P24, Aug/71 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)

Monetary Realist:	"Then Central Bankers can do or say anything that will keep the public believing all is well! That is awesome power!"
Answer:	"… in making decisions they check with no one — not the President, not the Congress, not the people." (P12, Parade Magazine October 26, 1975)
Monetary Realist:	"That amounts to almost total mind control over the people and their elected officials; I guess, after all, HE WHO PAYS THE PIPER CALLS THE TUNE!"
Answer:	"These are the men who create the money we all spend. In effect, they determine whether you will be able to buy a car, can afford to take a vacation or buy a new home. Their decisions can affect the security of your job … in the deepest secrecy they plot their strategy for the next week … week by week this game goes on — Over the months major changes in Fed. policy become visible. Fueled by this money-making device the economy picks up or lets down."
Monetary	"That explains why, it was

Realist:	necessary for the Central Banks of the world, to get ownership of the gold, so they could force the people of the world to accept the “monetized” debt (modern “money”) created by the commercial banks. “
Answer:	"In Kingston, Jamaica, this week 20 representatives of the 128 members of the International Monetary Fund will be playing a marvelous game. The IMF Interim Committee — 10 delegates from the industrial nations, 10 from the developing countries — will create about $14 billion in fresh money, after they haggle over who gets to spend it under what conditions. The international bureaucrats assembled in the sunny spa don’t normally admit that what they are doing is simply printing money; they describe the process as an expansion of IMF quotas. Nor is a printing press used. The IMF members — including the United States — merely agree that the IMF should write in its ledger that it has an extra $14 billion to lend to the poor and deserving. Now this inflation-groggy world certainly does not need the

	injection of another $14 billion in base money, likely to be multiplied into a far larger addition to the world's money supply." (P12, Wall Street Journal Jan. 7, 1976.)
Monetary Realist:	"… If they can "create" $14 billion and SPEND it by MERELY AGREEING THEY HAVE IT; there isn't any way to compensate the people for the expropriation of their products and services; won't that lead to a world-wide collapse of CONFIDENCE IN "MONEY?"
Answer:	"A distinguished group of economists, members of a Federal advisory committee, have recommended that U.S. balance of payments statistics no longer be published officially, on the ground that they are meaningless and misleading." (P4, Wall Street Journal December 29, 1975.)
Monetary Realist:	"Then the intention is, to just let it happen?"
Answer:	"… when the Federal Government in June 1969, stopped trying to do anything about inflation it turned its activities toward

> developing scapegoats in order to get Americans to blame their neighbor for their problems. Had the scapegoat strategy not been so effective, it would be humorous." (Page 4, Feb./75 St. Louis Fed. Res. Bank Review.)

It is imperative that all people acquaint themselves with the consequonces of the above, as soon as possible.

Having studied the account of how "… the great body of people …" became totally 'possessed' by an illogical concept ("monetized" debt), and having studied the accurate, though simulated debates, it is time to introduce you to another seemingly "unbelievable" truth, "income" tax.

How "income" tax is an ever expanding, supporting force to perpetuate the disease. "Income" tax is a suffocating yoke upon all those who will not question it, but "… bear its burdens without complaint … ;" "Income" tax is like a trap for unwary animals; it is a tremendous tool, in the hands of the Internal Revenue Service, to keep "… the great body of people …" under control by fear. The people are so in fear of I.R.S. that even being told: "Income" tax is voluntary" they still fear being prosecuted for failure to volunteer.

Study the following very carefully:

Why I Believe: 1040 is a trap

Not one person could send I.R.S. a 1040 “return” without, in effect bearing false witness against themselves. The filing of a form 1040 invokes the jurisdiction of the I.R.S. over the person filing. Anyone placing themselves under the I.R.S. jurisdiction has, in effect, renounced the 4th and 5th amendment protections of the U.S. Constitution. The document filed (“return”) gives the I.R.S. equity power over you. Without your acceptance of I.R.S. rules & regulations the I.R.S. could not force you to keep records, submit records, or file a “return." *Only those who have a tax liability* “must file;” *'unrequired'* filing ‘opens the door' to I.R.S. to invade your privacy.

The I.R.S. computer, in the case of a salaried employee, will ‘trip' when enough W2 forms have recorded “income” without a “return” filed to cover it. In that event the I.R.S. should compute the tax and bill the employee. When I.R.S. says it must know your expenses, deductions etc., your answering their questions is the of your violating your own privacy by giving I.R.S. that information. If the tax *was lawful* I.R.S. would compute it and send you a bill.

Sending I.R.S. information concerning your expenses, deductions, dependents, capital assets, etc., etc. is the invitation, from you, for them, to involve themselves in your affairs under their rules & regulations regardless of Constitutional Law. Then, if I.R.S. does not like what you have determined is the correct final amount of “income” tax you are liable for; your “return” is their justification and permission for them to determine, by their rules, how much you SHOULD commit yourself to “pay.”

It seems quite clear that you cannot follow both the U.S. Constitution and the I.R.S. Code; which one you choose

determines your fate. If you choose the I.R.S. Code the Constitution stands repudiated by you.

The I.R.S. uses the form 1040 as their justification for involving themselves in your affairs and as a "club" to beat you with; even to the point of twisting the logic that would ordinarily expose their careless disregard for the law. Case in point: WILLFUL FAILURE TO FILE.

You must *file* in order to be accused and prosecuted for *not filing*, repeat, you must FILE in order to be accused and prosecuted for NOT FILING!

The Willful Failure to File prosecution is based upon an I.R.S. determination that, for their purposes, the document FILED does not constitute a "return," therefore, you did not file a "return," BUT WITHOUT a document, to be declared NOT A "RETURN," there could not be a prosecution for not filing. This is very significant for they must produce the document in court to show jurisdiction over you and then denounce it as 'NOT A "RETURN"' for them to prosecute on 'Willful Failure to File'.

I.R.S. wants it, and gets it, BOTH WAYS, it is a "return" (for purposes of giving them jurisdiction) it is not a "return" (for purposes of prosecution for willful failure to file). Believe it or not the DOCUMENT FILED is used as 'the evidence' to prove it was NOT FILED. This is, *next to the HOAX of "money" itself*, a most unbelievable act to witness or experience. Without a document from you the I.R.S. would not have a document to *be declared* 'NOT A "RETURN"' and could not prosecute for willful failure to file. *Only those with a tax liab*ility "MUST FILE." You cannot bill yourself without violating your protection under the

U.S. Constitution. I.R.S. cannot bill you without knowing your financial affairs, INFORMATION, which they cannot get without violating your right to privacy. The I.R.S. can only act if you invoke their "service" by submitting a form 1040 to them, voluntarily, and in so doing you are repudiating your Constitutional protection, which prevents the use of that protection later, because YOU cannot have it BOTH ways. You cannot repudiate the Constitution and invoke its protection at the same time.

The so-called 'FIFTH AMENDMENT' return is an inadvertent trap. Making the "return" per se violates the protection of the Constitution, therefore it is inconsistent to believe that the document, as evidence of violation, can at the same instant be the document invoking the very protection it violates.

If 'taking the fifth' is a protection for the criminal; a noncriminal "invoking" the fifth, on a "return," is making a FALSE statement. Not filing a "return" at all seems the most logical way of MAINTAINING the protection of the Constitution; you are secure in your "… person, houses, papers, and effects …" by virtue of *not having violated that security* by VOLUNTARILY filing a form 1040. The form 1040 is for use by those who have a tax liability, therefore, filing a form 1040 is proclamation that the person filing considers himself to have a tax liability. Anyone filing a form 1040 is filing a fraudulent document if it contains any reference to "dollars" or "dollar" values received as "income;" the word 'dollar' denotes a quantity. The word 'dollar' has no material substance. The word 'dollar' is an expression in speech, it is not a tangible thing that can be received by any human for any purpose. To say you received 'dollars' is a false statement and the document filed is fraudulent on its face.

I have heard the statement “filing a form 1040 does not violate your fifth amendment ‘rights'” on several occasions. From the viewpoint of a criminal I believe that is correct. I believe that as a viewpoint upon which that statement is based, BUT from the viewpoint of an honest would-be taxpayer that is not correct. I believe that anyone filing a form 1040 is, in its filing, waiving his protection under the 4th & 5th amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Once having filed any forms 1040 or other document with an administrative agency operating outside U.S. Constitutional Law, you have established that agency as having a bond over you to comply with their jurisdiction. You have established yourself as having a DUTY to obey them; they are an AUTHORITY over you. Once having “created” an AUTHORITY over yourself, it is difficult to remove it and return to having individual liberty. I.R.S., as an AUTHORITY, in possession of a form 1040 , already has a powerful strangle hold on its victim. capable of suppressing ALL FREEDOMS, by the very fact that the ‘filer' submitted a false document in invoking their authority.

There not being any “dollars” per se, there not being any “dollar” values, there not being any “income” per se gives I.R.S. unlimited avenues of attack on whatever statements are made on the form 1040. “Income” is a word, an expression of speech, to denote an advent or condition of receiving some thing or things, but it is not a tangible thing per se. Can you describe an ‘income' per se without having to visualize some tangible THING received? “Income” (which doesn’t exist) is usually measured in “money” (which doesn’t exist) which is expressed in “dollars” (which do not exist), therefore, no matter what statements are made concerning “income,” “money,” or “dollars” on the form 1040, it is a fraudulent document and it is open to arbitrary attack

by I.R.S., once you give them the opportunity by filing a form 1040.

> FOR PROSECUTION TO TAKE PLACE THERE MUST BE EVIDENCE TO SUBMIT. WHAT BETTER EVIDENCE WOULD ANY PROSECUTOR WANT THAN THE DEFENDANT'S OWN, VOLUNTARILY SUBMITTED, FALSE AND/OR FRAUDULENT FORM 1040? WHATEVER YOU SAY CAN BE USED AGAINST YOU!

A would-be taxpayer is treated worse than a suspected criminal. The suspected criminal is at least given a 'MIRANDA DECISION' warning. The would-be honest taxpayer is purposely led into the trap. They supply the rope (1040 forms) and you obligingly hang yourself with it. The I.R.S. waits patiently, grinning, with their hands on the trap door latches. Like Lemmings to the sea, by the millions, you trudge to the mail box to send your self-destructing documents to I.R.S. every year. Like Lemmings, totally unaware, of the dire consequences of doing it. For the dumb animals there is an excuse; for intelligent thinking animals (humans) there is no excuse. To stop, think, and then act is not too great a price to pay for individual liberty. It is acting, conventionally with others, without thinking it out as individuals, concerned with individual consequences, that has allowed this condition (I.R.S. Tyranny) to gradually, almost totally, destroy individual liberty. The U.S. Constitution is hanging by a thread — we must reweave it Hawser before it is too late!

Is it possible to remove this yoke of evil (I.R.S.) once it has been "fastened" about you neck with its critical strangle hold? Is it

possible to return to individual liberty and the U.S. Constitutional guarantees of being secure in your "… person, houses, paper and effects … ?" I believe that the U.S. Constitution is still there and that it can still protect anyone who will support and defend it.

I have renounced all my foolish, unthinking, former forms 1040 as being documents filed in error. I have asked I.R.S. to refund all amounts accepted from me since June 24, 1968. I have reaffirmed my desire to obey the law of the land (U.S. Constitution) and I have no intention of ever making any false statements or filing any fraudulent documents. In these actions I have made the attempt to break whatever "BOND" I may have established inadvertently with I.R.S.

Because I may possibly be in error again (I was, in the past, when I filed) I have submitted affidavits for I.R.S. officials to fill out and sign. Affidavits that, if properly executed, would define the terms "money" and "dollar" and allow me to be billed for possible tax liability in a proper lawful manner. I want to pay my proper share for any and all services I receive, BUT I do not want have to bear false witness against myself to do it. I do not wish to violate my protection under the guarantees of the Constitution or to forfeit my privacy. I believe the best course to follow to enjoy individual liberty is to not give it up in the first place. If I.R.S. is a SERVICE, it is a service we can all live better without.

The seriousness of I.R.S. extortion and fraud can only be understood after having observed it, up close, personally. Witnessing "trials" of I.R.S. victims and being witness for those victims in Federal District courts can be a most alarming "eye-opener." Due Process — a right — guaranteed by the U.S.

Constitution is completely denied, but the MANNER in which the denial is conducted, to those not completely knowledgeable of what due process should be, obfuscates the denial.

The courts are where we are supposed to be heard and judged according to the law. However, when a judge denies a defendant his witnesses, that is not due process. During I.R.S. prosecutions of “income” tax victims, the courts act as an ARM of the I.R.S. instead of in their true function as a place for witnesses to be heard and those on trial to receive justice.

Certainly all you have read so far must be logical and reasonable to you. How do you suppose the courts have managed to find AGAINST this logic and reason to declare I.R.S. victims guilty of not volunteering to be fleeced. Understanding as we do the function of the Judiciary we feel that anyone convicted was given a FAIR TRIAL and judged accordingly. Now it is time to show you otherwise. The reason the courts have allowed I.R.S. “income” tax fraud and extortion victims to be “railroaded” into prison is that they refuse to HEAR the very evidence that would free the victim. When the court (judge) DOES hear the evidence he makes sure the jury is ‘out of hearing' (sequestered) letting the jury believe that the evidence being offered is some sort of improper, unlawful, illegal or forbidden testimony. The jury ‘believes' according to the ‘conditioned reflex' it receives from the judge; never realizing that THEY (the jury) are the ones that are supposed to judge the testimony and evidence in a JURY TRIAL. When a judge in a federal district Court acts as an extended arm of I.R.S. to deny an “income” tax victim due process it is time to realize that some action must be taken to return the Courts to law and order!

I would like you to judge the judge's behavior and actions under his oath of office to support and defend the U.S. Constitution, in the following excerpt from the proceedings in a federal district Court. The victim is being prosecuted for falsifying an I.R.S. W4 form. The victim wishes to establish before the court and jury that his act was due to confusion about his “liability” and how to get protection from I.R.S. tyranny without involving the Judiciary. I wish to reproduce here a portion of the court transcript of the proceedings that involved yours truly. The OFF THE RECORD discussions will be reproduced in script to the best of my recall. To be sure you understand it clearly, ALL of the following was conducted OUT OF HEARING of the jury (the jury was taken out of the courtroom before I was allowed to speak. The off the record discussions are between the judge and myself, as witness, with only a possible ‘off the record’ tape recording being kept of what we said to each other.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

EASTERN DIVISION UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff,	No. 79-6 CR (2) St. Louis, Missouri
ANTHONY J. TISSI, Defendant.	March 12, 1979

MERRILL JENKINS,
was called as a witness, and being first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, testified as follows:
THE COURT: Mr. Jenkins, the Court was furnished with a sheaf of documents, many of which were communications on your letterhead. Let me have that folder. These documents were examined by the Court in chambers, as we say, in camera,

and they consist of documents dated beginning March 21st of last year and continuing through until July the 5th, and they are on a letterhead, says: “Merrill M.E. Jenkins, Sr., M.R. Monetary Realist.” The Court has had occasion to read these. I’ll hand them to you and let them be identified for the record as Court’s Exhibit X, a composite exhibit. I’ll ask you to thumb through these and see it – except for two letters in there from the IRS directed to another taxpayer I believe, if those documents are documents you have prepared,

page 108

sir?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, they appear to be the ones that I prepared.

THE COURT: All right. I take it from reading these documents that the sum total of your testimony will be that you have a serious question in your mind as to the, quote, value, end of quote, of Federal Reserve Notes?

THE WITNESS: No, sir; no, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You don’t have any question about that?

THE WITNESS: No, sir, they may be used, right.

THE COURT: All right, I understand they may be used, but I’m coming down to this: You take the position that they are not income as such, is that right?

THE WITNESS: They may have been received, but as to what is received is received by acceptance, by convention.

THE COURT: Have you had occasion to discuss this matter with Mr. Tissi?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I have, sir, Your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: I’m going to ask you one further question, sir, and I will advise you at this time that you need not answer the question, but have you at any time from 1974 until this date advised Mr. Tissi not to pay his income tax?

THE WITNESS: No. sir, I have not.

THE COURT: All right.

Discussion off record follows:

page 109

> THE COURT: You did not advise Mr. Tissi not to pay his taxes?
>
> THE WITNESS: No, Sir, what I explained to Mr. Tissi is that he and everyone else has not had an “income” tax liability since June 24, 1968.

> THE COURT: He has had income from his job with the Post Office.
>
> THE WITNESS: “Income” tax liability is based upon earning and receiving “dollars” — federal reserve “notes” not “dollars” per se.
>
> THE COURT: But he uses federal reserve notes to buy things.
>
> THE WITNESS: Federal reserve “notes” are usable but only by passing them as counterfeit in an act of fraud.

(Discussion off the record.)
THE COURT: For the record, and I don’t question his testimony at all and I don’t question his expertise and the vast research he’s gone through. What I’m saying is that the testimony he gives is immaterial, irrelevant and has no bearing on whether or not the defendant failed to pay his taxes.
MR. WILSON: Might ask him one more question.
THE COURT: You may.
MR. WILSON: If anything you have said in public or in any of your documents to your knowledge has influenced or might have influenced Mr. Tissi in his decision not to pay income tax.
THE WITNESS: I’m sure it has.
MR. WILSON: That’s --
MR. CAPES: Your Honor, I make the point that the documents in question which are sealed at this time and have been reviewed in camera all relate to transactions occurring in 1978 between Mr. Jenkins and the IRS and have absolutely no relevance to the --
THE COURT: The Court has previously advised counsel that these documents will not be received in evidence, that’s already been ruled. That’s not the – my purpose in using the documents was to interrogate Mr. Jenkins. I understand his thinking exactly. Off the record –
page 110

> THE COURT: Mr. Jenkins I understand your argument on the federal reserve notes, but the Supreme court has ruled that

> they are dollars for tax purposes and I must go along with their findings.
>
> THE WITNESS: But federal reserve “notes” are not the money of account of the United States; at best they only represent “monetized” debt and debt as income is not taxable!

(Discussion off the record.)
THE COURT: I will tell the jury that Mr. Jenkins is a monetary realist, that he has an opinion about the currency in use in the United States.
THE WITNESS: Well, there isn’t any currency per se.
THE COURT: What do you want to call it?
THE WITNESS: Well, what we accept as money, this is the way I say it.
THE COURT: Is in use in the United States and that Mr. Tissi has been influenced by those statements. I am not going to indicate, sir, that — and I’m speaking directly to you and not to other people, I am not going to indicate at all that you have been involved in any conspiracy to evade or avoid taxes, that’s not my thought at all, and from reading your documents I was of that impression.
I will say this, and I don’t know about who else is in the courtroom, but there have been people in this courtroom in other similar cases who have had some problems in that general area. However, they’re not as learned and erudite as you are.
MR. CAPES: Your Honor, can I make one further point with respect to Mr. Jenkins and the fact that his views have influenced Mr. Tissi? I would be negligent in behalf of the Government if I didn’t ask for some foundation concerning his knowledge of the defendant at the time of the transaction
page 111

in issue. In other words, it’s my position that his views in 1978 have nothing to do with the defendant’s intent in 1976.
THE COURT: Did you have any contact with Mr. Tissi in 1974, 1975 and 1976?
THE WITNESS: Not directly, outside of the fact that he attended a lecture that I gave.
THE COURT: Well, that takes care of it.
MR. CAPES: Would that have been before August 4th, 1976?
THE WITNESS: It may have been, I’m not sure for sure myself, but we can look up the date for you.
THE COURT: The record should show Mr. Jenkins is

widely quoted and has given seminars, this, that and the other, concerning money and whatever --
THE WITNESS: That's right.
THE COURT: All right.
MR. WILSON: For the record as well I guess.
THE COURT: Let the record show that the defendant wishes to interrogate this witness before the jury concerning his contact with Mr. Tissi and his views as to, quote, money.
THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: And that with no disrespect to Mr. Jenkins at all, the questions have been settled by acts of Congress and by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which this Court is bound, and he will not be allowed to
page 112

testify before the jury. And let the record show that the defendant objects and excepts to the Court's ruling.
Thank you very much. Bring in the jury.
MR. CAPES: Your Honor, should we perhaps take up the question of other witnesses who may fall into the same category at this time?
THE COURT: The Court will have the same ruling as to all of them.
MR. WILSON: Anatole Bombeck of the Federal Reserve Bank here is our witness. Same ruling with respect to him?
THE COURT: What's he going to testify to?
MR. WILSON: Specifically to this issue of what is a dollar, what is the money of account of the Federal Reserve.
MR. CAPES I would have the same objection, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Same ruling.
(Discussion off the record.)
THE COURT: Bring the Jury in.
(Discussion off the record.)
THE COURT: Let the record show that defendant desires to call one Tim Weir. Same ruling, defendant objects and excepts.
(The jury was brought into the courtroom and the trial resumed within their hearing as follows;)

Shortly after the above part of the transcript the court recessed. The judge came into the courtroom and after stopping to converse briefly with others approached Mr. Jenkins.

> THE COURT: Mr. Jenkins what are you trying to do?

> JENKINS: Your honor, I'm trying to get this monetary situation corrected before the United States suffers a financial collapse and takes the rest of the world with it.
>
> THE COURT: But you should not bring it into my court room you should take it up with Congress.
>
> JENKINS: I have, your honor, but the members of Congress tell me to take it to the people, but the people are only interested in taxes and that is why I am in your courtroom.
>
> THE COURT: That may be so, but the Tissi's case is not the best vehicle.
>
> JENKINS: I agree, Your honor, but *they* will not pick on anyone their size, (gesturing towards the prosecutor Mr. Capes).
>
> THE COURT: Nevertheless I will not hear this argument in my courtroom.
>
> JENKINS: If we cannot get justice in your courtroom we will have to take it up in the court of public opinion.

End of conversation in the public section of the courtroom.

If objective reflection is focused on the courtroom proceedings recorded above, several very significant conclusions can be drawn.

> The Court: For the record, and I don't question his testimony at all and I don't question his expertise — what I'm saying is that the testimony he gives is immaterial, irrelevant, and has no bearing on whether or not the defendant failed to pay his taxes.

> Transcript Page 110 Line 2

The JUDGE decided, my testimony, if I was allowed to give it before the jury, *would be* irrelevant and immaterial. To my understanding it is up to the prosecutor to challenge my testimony AS GIVEN (before the jury) and have the court rule on it.

> The Court: I will tell the jury that Mr. Jenkins is a monetary realist, that he has an opinion about the currency in use in the United States.
>
> Transcript Page 111 Line 2

The JUDGE decided that all my documentation and expertise amounted to an OPINION. He would not allow me to give testimony before the jury and show what connection there is between my documented testimony and anyone's possible "income" tax liability. In fact he made THAT decision before I was called to the stand:

> The Court: The court has previously advised counsel that these documents will not be received in evidence, …
>
> Transcript Page 110 Line 22

The Judge then proceeded to make it perfectly clear that any really damaging evidence against I.R.S. or "Income" tax would not be permitted to be heard by the jury:

> The Court: "… there have been people in this courtroom in other similar cases who have had some problems in that general area. However, they're not as learned and erudite as you are."

> Transcript Page 111 Line 17

Just exactly what is meant by: “However, they’re not as learned or erudite as you are.” ????

> The Court: “… and with no disrespect to Mr. Jenkins at all, the questions have been settled by Acts of Congress and by decisions of the supreme court of the United States, by which this court is bound, and he will not be allowed to testify before the jury …”
>
> Transcript Page 112 Line 22

Conclusions:

1. If a witness has testimony that may be deleterious to the I.R.S. or “income” tax it will be forbidden to the jury.
2. The jury will be forced to believe that there is no connection between Monetary Realism and “income” tax liability.
3. The judge will — unlawfully — decide what documentation the defendant will be able to present to the jury.
4. If you are learned and erudite on Monetary Realism as it applies to “income” tax liability you cannot be a witness for an I.R.S. “income” tax victim during his Federal District Court “trial."

Such is the nature of the “income” tax trap that it cannot stand the light of day. It is so vital a tool to keep the people under tyranny that all systems are geared to protect this “unbelievable” “legal” criminal procedure!

The Medicine

The public must, stop believing “dollars” exist, stop filling out forms admitting “receipt” of “dollars,” stop “supporting” the HOAX that will cause their nation to collapse into economic and financial chaos.

The public must, accept the advice of George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and others, refuse to be fooled any longer, stick to the words of the Constitution, demand action by Congress to specify, by law, what is current as money within the United States; which will end the HOAX and start the national recovery.

No one should act without knowledge and understanding, no one with knowledge and understanding should refuse to act. Government by the people equals people owning the coinage which supports government.

The Story of “Money” is unbelievable, but true. The resistance to acceptance of an unbelievable truth is embodied in the very meaning of the word unbelievable. The public has accepted, as truth, a series of beliefs that totally defy logic.

> “MONEY IS SUCH A ROUTINE PART OF EVERYDAY LIVING THAT ITS EXISTENCE AND ACCEPTANCE ARE ORDINARILY TAKEN FOR GRANTED. A USER MAY SENSE THAT MONEY MUST COME INTO BEING EITHER AUTOMATICALLY AS A RESULT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OR AS A OUTGROWTH OF SOME GOVERNMENT OPERATION. BUT JUST HOW THIS HAPPENS ALL TOO OFTEN REMAINS A MYSTERY.”

> Page 2, “Modern Money Mechanics” Chicago Fed.

> “THE ACTUAL PROCESS OF MONEY CREATION TAKES PLACE IN COMMERCIAL BANKS. AS NOTED EARLIER, DEMAND LIABILITIES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS ARE MONEY.”
>
> Page 3, “Modern Money Mechanics”

The Reasoning

LIABILITIES ARE MONEY

LIABILITIES ARE OBLIGATIONS TO PAY.

OBLIGATIONS TO PAY ARE DEBTS, BUT

LIABILITIES ARE MONEY, THEN

DEBT IS MONEY

DEBT TURNED INTO MONEY, OR

DEBT “MONETIZED,” BUT

MONEY IS AN ASSET, THEN

“DEBTS ARE ASSETS” (Page 7, *Two Faces of Debt*, Chicago Fed.)

INCOME TAX IS A TAX BASED UPON INCOME

INCOME IS ANYTHING OF VALUE RECEIVED

ANYTHING OF VALUE RECEIVED IS AN ASSET

ANY ASSET RECEIVED IS INCOME

INCOME IS A TAXABLE ASSET, BUT

“ASSETS ARE DEBTS” (Page 7, *Two Faces of Debt*, Chicago Fed.)

INCOME AS DEBT IS NOT TAXABLE!

Perhaps the public can be awakened by becoming enlightened to nature of “INCOME TAX” as a cruel HOAX on the non-bank public. That the nature of “INCOME TAX” is that of a cruel HOAX can be readily accepted if the above and below reasoning is considered objectively.

INCOME IS EXPRESSED IN UNITS OF VALUE

A UNIT OF VALUE IS EXPRESSED AS A “DOLLAR”

A DOLLAR IS DEFINED AS A UNIT OF VALUE

VALUE IS DEFINED IN TERMS OF “DOLLARS”

DOLLAR IS A UNIT QUANTITY OF “MONEY,” BUT

MONEY IS DEBT “MONETIZED,” AND

INCOME AS DEBT IS NOT TAXABLE!

Tax liability is based upon “dollar” income. Income is expressed in terms of “dollars.” Dollar is a unit quantity of whatever is, by law the money of account of the United States, but no one has disclosed or will disclose what is, by law, the money of account of the United States.

TO DETERMINE ANY POSSIBLE RECEIPT OF DOLLAR QUANTITIES, ONE MUST KNOW what IS MEASURED IN DOLLAR QUANTITIES.

> “IF THE BANKS WERE TO USE ASSETS WHICH WERE EACH OTHERS' LIABILITIES AS … MONEY … BANKS COULD FIND THEIR LIABILITIES CEASE TO BE ACCEPTED AS MONEY. KNOWING THIS, THEY WILL NOT ACCEPT EACH OTHERS' LIABILITIES WITHOUT BEING ABLE TO CONVERT THEM INTO SOME ASSET —

> THIS ASSET, WHATEVER IT IS, WILL THEN CONSTITUTE PART OF THE MONETARY BASE."
>
> Page 3, St. Louis Federal Reserve Review for November 1976

BUT WHAT IS IT?

A QUART OF MILK	=	LIQUID FOOD	PERCEIVABLE TO HUMAN SENSES
A POUND OF BREAD	=	BAKED FOOD	PERCEIVABLE TO HUMAN SENSES
A BUSHEL OF WHEAT	=	GRAIN	PERCEIVABLE TO HUMAN SENSES
A PECK OF POTATOES	=	ROOTS	PERCEIVABLE TO HUMAN SENSES
A DOLLAR OF MONEY	=	DEBT/ASSET/INCOME	NOT PERCEIVABLE TO HUMAN SENSES

Question: What information is required by I.R.S.?

Answer: Income received.

Question: Income in terms of what?

Answer: Income in terms of dollar values.

Question: Dollars of money?

Answer: Yes! Dollars of equivalent money values.

Question: What is, by law, the money of account of the United States that is expressed in dollar unit quantities?

> Dollar is the unit measurement of money.
>
> If dollars are money, how much money is a dollar?
>
> A dollar measure cannot be what it measures!

There must be a money to be measured in dollars!

What is, by law, the money measured in dollars?

For there to be	*dollars*	of	*money*	there must be --
	a quantity	and	entity.	

What is the entity	*"money"*	that is measured in the quantity --
	"dollar?"	

The quantity term “dollar” cannot be a thing received!

The entity ‘money' expressed in dollar quantities is the thing received.

What is, by law, the entity as “money?”

The I.R.S. steadfastly refuses to answer questions on the grounds that to answer might affect the ADMINISTRATION of the “INCOME TAX.”

Unanswered Questions

Today “currency” is debt. What can be used to pay-off debt?

If taxes were imposed on the “income” of debt — what can be used to pay those taxes?

No revenue agent will explain what Missouri statute provides for the payment of Missouri taxes with Federal Reserve Notes or the modern Monetized debt “Currency.” Since Fed. “Notes” are not dollars what dollars are used to pay taxes?

Money is measured in dollars. Dollars are amounts of money. Silver is no longer the “money,” but we still use the term dollar. What amount of what is a “dollar” today?

Today’s “currency” is debt. Taxes are imposed on the ‘debt' being considered an ‘asset' — can there be taxes on incurring debt?

If one piece of paper is labeled ‘one dollar,' how can one piece of paper be ‘ten dollars?' A “ten dollar” Federal Reserve “note” cannot BE ten “dollars,” it is a single piece of paper — it could not BE ten of anything.

Previously a ‘dollar' was a specific quantity of silver in coinage. Silver Coinage was replaced by an imaginary “monetized debt,” does the “dollar” now express a specific quantity of “monetized debt?”

Was there ever a standard of value or was it in reality a standard of parity?

If credit and debt are abstract ideas, could we ever measure them by the standard of any tangible thing?

Can the mere denomination of anything as a “dollar” make that thing into a unit of value?

Is it mandatory for a citizen to have to commit perjury to pay taxes?

If Fed. “notes” are only valuable when passed as counterfeit, isn’t using them an act of fraud?

Neither Dollars or Mermaids exist as tangible entities, how could anyone determine tax liability based upon the receipt of Mermaids?

Knowing Dollar is a unit of measurement, how can anyone declare receipt of Dollar Entities under penalty of perjury?

Wouldn’t admitting use of Fed. “notes” on official forms be an admission of receiving gain from the use of counterfeit in an act of fraud?

Would confessing the use of counterfeit jeopardize individual protection under the fifth amendment to the constitution?

I.R.S. regulations do not define “dollars,” wouldn’t it be fraud for anyone to falsify documents saying they received “dollars?”

If the privately owned commercial banks create the money, why does the public believe it is government that creates money?

If government created the money, would government pay interest to borrow from the privately owned commercial banks?

Since the “dollar” has never been a FIXED thing, how can it be anything except a unit of measurement in a system of measurement applied to various commodities?

If the eye has ever really seen or the hand ever touched a “dollar;” what did the eye see and the hand touch?

Isn’t the term “dollar” merely an abstract name, and not in any way a tangible thing having value?

If merely accepting a Federal Reserve note makes it legal tender, then isn't the public by its acceptance legislating FRAUD off the books of crime?

If printing the word note on a piece of green paper makes it a note, could we not print the word orange on it and get juice from it?

If mere denomination could make a piece of paper a "dollar," then would it not cease to be a note?

If it is a Federal Reserve note, why is it signed by government treasury officials?

Since the word Dollar denotes a unit of measurement of the money of account of the United States, 31 U.S.C. 371, and as a unit of measurement LIKE Inch, Quart, Ounce, Pound, Dram, Peck, Bushel and Ton, would it not also be without Substance, Material or Being?

Would it or would it not be a false statement to declare, under penalty of perjury, that one received Dollars consisting of Substance, Material and Being?

What explicit instructions could there be for TRUTHFULLY declaring receipt of DOLLARS, in lieu of a commodity, specified, by law, to be current as money within the United States and to be expressed in DOLLAR unit quantities?

Isn't compliance with the 16th amendment to the U.S. Constitution (income tax) VOLUNTARY because it is REPUGNANT to Article 1, Sec. 2 of that same Constitution, which stipulates that all direct taxes must be uniform (equal amount for everyone)?

Isn't NOT filing an Income Tax Return in fact adhering to the U.S. Constitution and a PATRIOTIC DUTY for everyone that has unalienable rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution?

What statute of Law supersedes the U.S. Constitution as law and makes upholding that U.S. Constitution a basis for prosecution?

By what manner of reasoning, statute of law, or twisting of language can anyone be prosecuted for not doing what is VOLUNTARY?

Since the Privacy Act of 1974 States: "The right to privacy IS a personal and fundamental right protected by the Constitution of the United States … ," what statute of law passed by Act of Congress supersedes the Constitutionally guaranteed "… right to privacy …?"

By following I.R.S. regulations does one or does one not waive his or her "… right to privacy …," a PROTECTION, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States?

What explicit instructions could there be for filling out I.R.S. forms and for self-determination of tax liability without forfeiting the "… right to privacy …" guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States?

For those who cannot or will not accept the above reasoning, I offer the following:

The Reasoning

Major premise: Congress has the power to lay direct taxes only if apportioned.

Minor premise: The XVI Amendment allows Congress to tax without apportionment.

Conclusion: Therefore, the tax allowed by the XVI Amendment is an indirect tax.

Proof

Major premise: Article 1; Sec. 9 (4) states, "NO capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken."

Minor premise: The Supreme Court has ruled that the XVI Amendment is constitutional (Brushaber V. Union Pacific 304 US1). And they knew that if it was a direct tax it was in conflict with the Constitution and void (16 Am Jur 2d Sec. 177). So the only conclusion left is that it is an indirect tax.

I am forced to accept that:

Major premise: An indirect (excise) tax is a tax on a privilege.

Minor premise: I have been granted no privilege by the United States.

Conclusion: Therefore, the income tax, through the XVI Amendment cannot apply to me.

Proof

Major premise: An indirect tax is a tax upon some right or privilege or corporate franchise, (Madison Suburban Utility Dist. v Carson 232 SW 2d 277). The terms excise tax and privilege tax are synonymous (American Airways v Wallace 57 F 2d 877).

Minor premise: A privilege is a particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company, or class, beyond the common advantages of other citizens. A right, power, franchise or immunity held by a person or class against or beyond the course of the law. These taken from Black's Law Dictionary. But I

have been granted no benefit, advantage, immunity, etc. from the United States Government. So I have no privilege.

Conclusion: The XVI Amendment income tax cannot apply to me. There is no other choice of conclusions.

To pursue this a bit further:

1st Amendment

Major premise: Congress shall make no law abridging freedom of speech.

Minor premise: But being forced to fill out a 1040 form and all the accompanying schedules does interfere with our freedom of speech.

Conclusion: The law which forces us to fill out a 1040 form is void, and inapplicable to us, who do not want to speak.

Proof:

Major premise: There can be no argument here because this is a quote from the 1st Amendment to the Constitution.

Minor premise: The freedom to speak includes the written word as well as the spoken word. And it includes the right to not speak as well as speak. So those of us who do not want to speak about our economic affairs have the right not to speak of them.

Conclusion: I have the unalienable right of not conveying information.

4th Amendment

Major premise: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, homes, papers, and effects, against unreasonable

searches and seizures, shall not be violated …

Minor premise: But being forced to fill out a 1040 form and schedules does violate the security of my papers and effects.

Conclusion: The law forcing citizens to involuntarily file 1040 forms is inapplicable to individuals.

Proof:

Major premise: No argument here because this is a quote from the 4th Amendment to the Constitution.

Minor premise: For those who like their privacy, the forced confession of their private financial condition is obviously a violation of the security of their papers and effects.

Conclusion: This law is inapplicable to individuals.

XIII Amendment

Major premise: Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, … shall exist within the United States.

Minor premise: But filling out a 1040 form together with schedules is involuntary servitude for most citizens.

Conclusion: Therefore, for most citizens (those who do not volunteer) this law is inapplicable.

Proof:

Major premise: No argument here because this is a quote from the XIII Amendment to the Constitution.

Minor premise: For most citizens this is a very disagreeable task. So much so that they seek help from CPA's etc. So it is certainly not voluntarily. It is involuntary. Black's Law Dictionary states

Involuntary Servitude is the condition of one who is compelled by force, coercion, or imprisonment, against his will to labor for another. But coercion and implied force via the penalty laws is the reason most people fill out a 1040 form. And they do this against their will.

Conclusion: Therefore, this law is inapplicable to those people who do not volunteer to file a 1040 form.

Conspiracy or Duplicity?

At this point you must have formed some conclusions of your own. It is very easy to fall into an acceptance that to be involved in a conspiracy one must be a conspirator per se (be knowledgeable of it), but that is taking the word 'conspiracy' too literally. Almost all of the people we would THINK are to blame for this condition of "Aeonic Monetary Delusion" are NOT!

Remember that everything about this condition is UNIQUE. If there ever was a word to describe it accurately it has been lost. Almost all of our elected officials are fully involved in the perpetuation of this condition, but DO NOT KNOW OF OR UNDERSTAND THE ROLE THEY PLAY IN IT. Rothschild Brothers of London said: "Those few who can understand the system (checkbook money and credit) will either be so interested in its profits, or so dependent on its favors, that there will be little opposition from that class … ." This tells us that there are few who understand the system of "checkbook money and credit," but are there ANY, out there, who understand the Monetary Reality that the "checkbook money and credit" HOAX keeps

hidden. Precisely: the system of ("Monetized" debt) as the machinery of total expropriation of public property and its redistribution without the knowledge or consent of the public.

THOSE UNAWARE OF SOMETHING, ARE UNAWARE, OF BEING UNAWARE of it. Per se you do not know — that you do not know. It has taken me years to discover — FOR A FACT — that our elected officials do not know about or understand what is really going on: Evidence of this can be found in earlier pages of this text by virtue of the variety of "nonsense" answers I received when asking a simple straightforward question: "What is the money of account of the United States that is measured in dollar unit quantities?"

In order to get this situation corrected, before it is too late, it is imperative we get some elected officials to understand the monetary reality and to act accordingly. We must use the methods provided by the U.S. Constitution, actual law, to return the United States to monetary sanity. We the people must take an interest in the correction of these conditions and use our influence on our elected officials to introduce the necessary bills. Toward that end, I have included in the following pages a current sample letter, of the kind, I have dispatched to my Congressman. My only hope is that if enough people were to make the effort to understand and pass that understanding on to our elected officials, we could bring to an end this ageless "Aeonic Monetary Delusion."

A letter to my Congressman

August 24, 1979

Harold L. Volkmer
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman:

I would like to solicit your aid in obtaining answers to several questions that have been plaguing me for several years. I have directed these questions to various government officials and have never obtained a clear and satisfactory answer.

Does the United States have any lawful money in circulation today? This may sound like a frivolous question to you, but if you will please bear with me perhaps you will grasp the significance of the question.

Every day I use what is called U.S. Currency (federal reserve notes) AS money. I have been taught in school that notes are promises to pay money, so therefore, I fail to understand how federal reserve notes can be money *per se*. Furthermore, they are not redeemable in any *specified thing* which shall by law be current AS money from their issuers (the twelve privately owned Federal Reserve Banks that comprise the Federal Reserve System), nor have the federal reserve notes ever been declared by Congress to be current AS money or LAWFUL TENDER in all payments whatsoever in the United States. Certain occurrences in past history have prompted this question pertaining to some *specific thing* which shall by law be current AS money which I feel to be very pertinent to out present day economy.

I have been informed by various officials of the United States Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Banking System that the Coinage Act of 1792 is still in full force and effect today. Certain enactments of this so-called Coinage Act have been repealed by implication, i.e., removal of gold and silver coins (substantive money) from the hand of the citizens of the United States as current money. I can find no other enactment of Congress, subsequent to the said Coinage Act, declaring what is current as money in the United States today. These acts, and the lack of additional acts, give rise to the question first asked in this letter.

Section 11 of the Coinage Act of 1792 contains the following phrase: "… That the proportional value of gold to silver in all coins *which shall by law be CURRENT AS MONEY* within the United States." (Emphasis added)

Section 16 of the said Coinage Act says: "AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all the gold and silver coins which shall have been struck at, and issued from the said mint, shall be a *lawful tender* in all payments whatsoever."

Section 20 of said Coinage Act says: "AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED. That the *money of account* of the United States shall be expressed in dollars."

There is a significant difference between "… lawful tender in all payments whatsoever" and the current legend that appears on today's federal reserve notes, to-wit: "This note is legal tender for all debt public and private."

Julliard v. Greenman (Legal Tender Case), 110 U.S. 421 (1884) his ruled that the United States Congress has the power to impress legal tender qualities upon the face of United States Treasury

Notes. Our present-day monetary structure has presumed to further extend this ruling to encompass federal reserve notes by virtue of the delegation of power to the Federal Reserve System, by Congress, to control our money. This, even though the United States Treasury Notes ruled upon in the *Julliard* case were redeemable at that time in gold, whereas today federal reserve notes are non-redeemable. Derivative of this ruling, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, in their pamphlet titled "The National Debt," tells us that technical bankruptcy of the United States is out of the question because if every holder of United States Bonds and Notes should demand payment from the treasury, the United States Government has the power, through the Federal Reserve Banking System, to create all the money it needs to pay off the already created monetary debt. The exact words they use are as follows:

> "Bankruptcy, in simplest terms, occurs when lenders demand repayment and the borrowers can't make it. What are the chances that a significant proportion of the lenders of the National Debt will demand repayment? Very slight."
>
> (page 8)

The whole structure of monetized debt as "money" — or debts as assets — rests on the holders of the evidence of debt (the lenders) never demanding payment. Only if debt is accepted as perpetual can it continue into the future. Does that mean that if the non-bank public asked to be repaid, the United States would suffer bankruptcy? Not necessarily, because, as the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia goes on to say:

> "Nevertheless, let's suppose a great number of lenders (holders of Government securities) decided to demand payment all at once. The Federal Government, with the cooperation of the Federal Reserve, has the inherent power to create money — almost any amount of it. This power makes technical bankruptcy out of the question."
>
> (page 9)

In other words, if a person wants to be paid, he will be paid with units of monetized debt (federal reserve notes), which are no different than the original Treasury Bonds and Notes issued in the first instance, in that they are all obligations to pay. I am appealing to you personally, I cannot find such a delegation of power as described the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia anywhere in the United States Constitution!

I am aware of certain people who have advanced the question to various United States District Courts as to, "What is the money of account of the United States that is expressed in dollars?" The Courts have invariably answered that "Federal Reserve Notes are legal tender for all debts public and private." I could relate such a procedure to the following exchange: QUESTION: What is an Orange? ANSWER: An Egg is a product of a Chicken.

If I, as a holder of several credit cards, merely renewed my promise to pay for the goods and services I purchased on my credit cards each month, it would soon approach the point where the credit card issuers would demand final payment. If the case were such that I could not produce that final payment, my privilege of using the credit cards would be revoked. On the other hand, if I were privileged to have my promise to pay

declared legal tender for all debts public and private, I would have no need of money since I could obtain everything that money can buy, by merely issuing my promises (notes) which would then circulate as money among the other citizens. Through this process, the other citizens would be paying my way.

Another example of the credit card is the U.S. Treasury's issuance of notes and bonds which are "purchased" by the Federal Open Market Committee, for the accounts of the twelve privately owned Federal Reserve Banks, by the mere act of telling the government, "You have "X" amount of dollars to spend, Now, print us up enough federal reserve notes to cover that money that you are going to spend." Does the treasury ever redeem its notes and bonds or do they merely issue the same in like kind as payment of the previously issued bonds and notes?

In light of the above, again I ask: "Does the United States have any lawful money in circulation today? In other words, what IS current as the money of account of the United States that is expressed in dollars. Is it copper? Is it nickel? Is it paper? Is it merely book entries in bank ledgers? Is it merely electronic input into a giant computer? None of these have ever been declared to BE "… current as money within the United States" or a "… lawful tender in all payments whatsoever." Does our money have any substance today? Is it merely a figment of our imagination? Does government get everything for nothing via the printing press (treasury bonds, notes, federal reserve notes), or do the private owners of the Federal Reserve Banks obtain title to all the wealth of the citizens of the United States merely through their privilege, granted by Congress, to create money? Are we involved in a confidence game (Ponzi scheme)? Does the

assumed power to create money out of thin air violate the provisions of the 5th Amendment to the United States Constitution, to wit: "… nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation?"

I feel that these are serious questions which go directly to the heart of inflation. As for myself, I do not recognize that word inflation in the same light as most citizens since they view it as being a rise in prices. I believe that any knowledgeable person who would stop and THINK would realize that inflation, pure and simple, is fiat money (money by government edict). The word inflation goes directly to the actual fact that the fiat money is "inflated," or pyramided, thus giving rise to the actual conditions that plague our country today, namely, depreciation of the currency. Am I correct in this assumption?

I have been told by certain officials of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System that the value of the dollar is what one dollar will buy at any given time. Pursuant to this statement, isn't the issuance of the fiat currency honestly telling us that he gets everything for nothing by the mere issuance and placing into circulation of the fiat currency? This seems logical to me since the issuer deals in nothing but money. Has Congress abused its usurped privilege to cause money to be created out of promiseless promises, or has the treasury gone beyond the powers delegated to it by Congress?

I have been trying for several years to obtain answers to the questions I have posed in this letter. I have written several Federal Reserve Banks, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, The Treasurer of the United States, my Congressman, my Senators and various officials of the Internal Revenue Service. I

am in search of a simple answer to one essential question that no one will answer for me. Would you please use your influence with the Treasury Department to obtain answers to my questions for me. I would be forever grateful to you if you were only successful in having just ONE question answered for me, in full, that question being: WHAT IS THE MONEY OF ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES, BY LAW, THAT IS EXPRESSED IN DOLLARS, PURSUANT TO TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 371?

Thank you very much for any assistance that you should see fit to give me in pursuit of my quest for information.

Respectfully yours,

Merrill M. E. Jenkins Sr. M.R.

Banks Being Conned by I.R.S.

Ref: Letter to banks from District Director (St. Louis) Mr. Richard C. Voskuil (facing page).

2nd. paragraph sixth line:

> "(c) Nothing in this title prohibits the disclosure of financial records in accordance with procedures authorized by the Internal Revenue Code."

… Nothing … prohibits … disclosure … ," BUT WHERE is the LAW saying: "Thou shall disclose?"

2nd. paragraph third line:

> "Our counsel has advised us that the Right to Financial Privacy Act, by its express terms, does not apply to procedures Authorized by the Internal Revenue Code."

"Our counsel … " Their counsel advised them — where is the statute, where is the case law: Does their counsel, BY HIS OPINION, make "… procedures authorized by the Internal Revenue Code …" into LAW?

> Section 6333:
>
> "If a levy has been made or is about to be made, on any property, or right to property, any person having custody or control of any books or records, containing evidence or statements relating to the property or right to property subject to levy, shall, upon demand of the Secretary, exhibit such books or records to the Secretary."

"If levied … about to be levied … or subject to levy … any person … shall, upon demand *OF THE SECRETARY*, exhibit … TO *THE SECRETARY*.

By the wording of 6333 above ALL "PRIVATE" property could be subject to total disclosure according to "… procedures authorized by the Internal Revenue Code," BUT NOT according to THE LAW! "… shall, upon demand OF THE SECRETARY, exhibit … to the SECRETARY." Not upon a pocket "summons" OF an I.R.S. agent, TO an I.R.S. agent. What a charade! Last paragraph:

"Because I believe it is mutually beneficial to avoid costly … legal actions to compel …" "… legal …" as opposed to lawful,

but if the bankers do not know any better, then it could make them comply.

Just another example of I.R.S. using fraud to extort information on the "private" (secret) property of the public.

Also by Merrill Jenkins

1. 'Money:' The Greatest Hoax on Earth — Merrill Jenkins' first book is an extremely detailed publication for those who desire a scientifically accurate, in-depth, knowledge of "MONEY" — what it is and isn't. After countless letters to officials in many branches of government, all fruitless, Mr. Jenkins wrote the IRS and requested return of all "income tax" collected or accepted from him since June 24, 1968.
2. Everything I Have Was TheIR$ — After several attempts to be a witness for defendants in cases involving IRS "entrapment" and being refused the right to be a witness (in violation of the Constitution) he decided to write an expose of I.R.S. as his second book. Some one hundred sixty pages of that correspondence with officials including all letters to and from IRS are reproduced herein.
3. IRS 'Indicted' for Fraud and Extortion — The third book by Merrill Jenkins.

4. Free Money (1979) — The fourth book by Merril Jenkins explains in very simple language the exploitation of the people as a whole by the few clever ones who enjoy the free lunches we are told are not available. It discloses the justification for all producers to avail themselves of free money.
5. Treadmill to Oblivion (Buy Now, Pay Never) — Here is one specifically written for the business world, from industrialist to stockbroker. Anyone who "works for" or "uses" modern "money" should know where it is leading them. This book is not for the easily frightened. IT IS for those who want to know the whole shocking truth no matter what! Reading this book will change your life!
6. Aeonic Monetary Delusion — The public has been burdened with a disease for thousands of years; never suspecting that their "Monetary System" is inimical to their interests. This book explains it in simple understandable terms! The cure for a disease can only come after the identity of its cause.
7. A Treatise on Monetary Reform — Traces the history of the "Monetary System" disease and its manifestations through thousands of years. A chronological presentation of symptoms with a solution presented in total perspective to those symptoms.

For information on how to obtain the above mentioned books, send a postal stamp to:

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